
SHRÎ GÎTÂMRITA BODHINÎ.

OM

SHRÎ KRISHNA PARAMATMANE NAMAH.

SHRÎ GÎTÂMRITA BODHINÎ

COMPILED BY

VANAPARTI RÂMA PRAPANNA DÂS

alias

LT. HENRY WAHAB,

Second in Command, Janiat Nizam Mahabub.

CHS-1000

'I will declare to thee this knowledge and wisdom in its completeness, which, having known, there is nothing more here remaineth to be known.'

(Bhagavad-Gîtâ, VII. 2.)

Madras:

PRINTED AT THE 'PREMIER' PRESS, BY HOE AND CO.

1908.

A TRIBUTE

TO

THE MEMORY

OF

OUR BELOVED SISTER & TEACHER

The late Madam H. P. Blavatsky,

CO-FOUNDER,

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

FROM

THE HUMBLE COMPILER.

PREFACE.

Shloka—

1. The Bhagavad-Gîtâ is one of the most ancient and authoritative Scriptures of the Hindu Religion. In a compact form it gives the essence of the Vedânta Doctrine applicable to all Castes (Varnas) and Orders (Âshramas). With a little explanation it can be easily understood. But the discrimination of the *Real*, and the *Unreal* with its modifications, is only known to a blessed few—the *Wise*.

The four Castes and Orders, each has its own ordained Karma—called the *Sva-Dharma*. By this system none are debarred from spiritual knowledge. But, the Gîtâ's teaching is such, that each will find in it a way that will speed his spiritual progress, ending in salvation. Therefore every Hindu should study the Gîtâ, and make its teaching a guide in his daily life.

Some orthodox Paṇḍits say :—"With the exception of Brâhmanas, none are worthy to study the *Gîtâ*—especially the Shûdras are, in no case, to study it." But in *Vârâha Purâṇa* Shrî Kṛishṇa says :—"A man born in any one of the four castes, who does not study, or hears, the *Gîtâ*, he, ignoring the nectar that is in his hands, takes poison with difficulty." Such being the case, it is incumbent on all—Hindus especially—to study the *Gîtâ*.

2. The large number of the translations of the *Gîtâ*, published during the last twenty years, shows that the *Bhagavad-Gîtâ* is becoming an object of serious study to all. Therefore, this compilation is undertaken, as an addition to them, with the hope—

(a) That it may be a help to the students in their studies of the *Gîtâ* ; also—

(b) That it may be a handbook for those that cannot spare time to study the *Gîtâ* carefully and patiently ; and—

(c) That it may be a book of reference to the learned and to lecturers.

3. The eighteen discourses of the *Bhagavad-Gîtâ*, without leaving out a single Shloka, are, in this compilation, distributed under *twenty-seven subjects*, each being a *section* by itself. (*Vide* opposite table.) For the completion of a subject, some Shlokas have been used twice and thrice, and one four times ; but not in the same section. Some Shlokas, linked by meaning, may seem irrelevant to the subject-matter. This occurs when a Shloka could not be detached without making the other meaningless or awkward. Considering these circumstances, the learned reader will tolerate the discrepancies, etc., in this *first* compilation.

4. If my undertaking is fortunate to meet the approval of the readers, and should I have an occasion to publish another edition, I will, by the advice and suggestions of my learned friends, try my best to improve the second edition, or they may edit it themselves.

5. I, being incompetent to translate into English the *Bhagavad-Gîtâ*, have used the unparalleled translation of our learned and revered sister, Mrs. Annie Besant, to whom I am much indebted and grateful. Had it not been for it, I would have been unable to bring out this work in English, as the other translators, in some places, have linked one or two Shlokas in such a manner, that they could not be separated to suit this compilation.

Where I have differed from the original translation or added any words, they are printed in italics.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| INVOCATION | 1 |
| SECTIONS. | |
| I.—The Excellency of the Gîtâ | 3 |
| II.—Despondency of Arjuna— | 5 |
| Bhârata War | 5 |
| Pândava Heroes | 5 |
| Kaurava Heroes | 5 |
| Blowing of the Conches | 6 |
| Arjuna beholding the Armies | 7 |
| Arjuna's Despondency | 8 |
| Shri Bhagavân's Exhortation | 10 |
| III.—The Means of Salvation | 12 |
| IV.—The Path of Action | 14 |
| What is Dharma | 14 |
| a uses for performing Karma, etc. ... | 15 |
| Karma-Yoga | 17 |
| How the Karma-Yogîs obtain Salvation. | 19 |
| Why Îshvara and Mahâtmas perform | |
| Karmas | 20 |
| Adharma Karmas | 21 |
| V.—The Divine and Âsuric Natures .. | 24 |
| VI.—The Path of Wisdom | 27 |
| The Four Qualifications | 27 |
| (i) Viveka | 27 |
| (ii) Vairagya | 28 |

| SECTIONS. | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| (iii) Shat-Sampatti | 28 |
| (<i>a</i>) Shama | 28 |
| (<i>b</i>) Dama | 29 |
| (<i>c</i>) Uparati | 29 |
| (<i>d</i>) Titiksha | 29 |
| (<i>e</i>) Shraddhâ | 30 |
| (<i>f</i>) Samâdhâna | 30 |
| (iv) Mumukshatva | 30 |
| Hypocrites | 30 |
| Jnâna-Yoga | 31 |
| Benefit by Jnâna | 33 |
| What Jnânîs obtain Salvation ... | 34 |
| How the Jnânîs obtain Salvation ... | 35 |
| VII.—The Path of Devotion | 38 |
| Unrighteous Devotee | 38 |
| Bhakti-Yoga | 40 |
| How the Bhaktas obtain Salvation ... | 41 |
| VIII.—Sacrifice | 42 |
| IX.—Austerity | 44 |
| X.—Alms | 45 |
| Sacrifice, Alms and Austerity | 45 |
| XI.—Om Tat Sat | 46 |
| XII.—Renunciation | 47 |
| Shri Bhagavân's conclusion regarding Renunciation and Relinquishment ... | 47 |
| XIII.—The Yoga of Meditation | 50 |
| XIV.—The Mind | 52 |
| XV.—Desire | 54 |
| XVI.—The Senses | 56 |

| SECTIONS. | PAGE |
|--|------|
| XVII.—The Three Energies | 58 |
| The marks of those crossing beyond the Guṇas | 59 |
| Division of the Guṇas | 60 |
| XVIII.—The Time of Death | 66 |
| XIX.—Reincarnation | 68 |
| XX.—The creation | 71 |
| XXI.—The Field and the Knower of the Field ... | 73 |
| XXII.—The Individual Soul (Jīva) | 75 |
| XXIII.—The Supreme Lord (Īshvara) | 78 |
| XXIV.—The Incarnations (Avatāras) | 82 |
| XXV.—The Divine Sovereignty (Vibhūti) ... | 84 |
| XXVI.—The Universal Form (Vishvarūpa) ... | 89 |
| XXVII.—Salvation (Moksha) | 96 |
| Īshvara is the Supreme Goal | 96 |
| The Supreme Abode | 97 |
| The Path of Salvation | 97 |
| The Essence of the Gītâ-Shâstra | 98 |
| Its Meaning by the Gītâ | 98 |
| Conclusion | 99 |

ॐ

SHRÎ YOGÎSVARAYA NAMAH.

SHRÎ GÎTÂMRITA BODHINÎ.

INVOCATION.

1. Thou art the supreme Brahman, the supreme
Abode, the supreme Purity ; Purusha, Eternal,
Divine, primeval God, Unborn, the Lord.—(x. 12.)
2. Thou art Vâyu and Yama, Agni, Moon,
Varuṇa, Father, Grandsire of all :
Hail, hail to Thee ! a thousand times all hail !
Hail unto Thee ! again, again, all hail !—(xi. 39.)
3. Prostrate in front of Thee, prostrate behind,
Prostrate on every side to Thee, O All.
In power boundless, measureless in strength,
Thou holdest all : then Thou Thyself art all.—(xi. 40.)
4. Father of worlds, of all that moves and stands,
Worthier of reverence than the Guru's self,
There is none like to Thee. Who passeth Thee ?
Pre-eminent Thy power in all the worlds.—(xi. 43.)
5. Therefore I fall before Thee ; with my body
I worship as is fitting : bless Thou me.
As father with the son, as friend with friend,
With the beloved as lover, bear with me.—(xi. 44.)

SECTION I.

SHRÎ GÎTÂ-MAHÂTMYAM, OR THE EXCELLENCY OF THE GÎTÂ.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. This imperishable Yoga I declared to Vivasvat ; Vivasvat taught it to Manu ; Manu to Ikshvâku told it.—(iv. 1.)

2. This, handed on down the line, the king-sages knew. This Yoga by great efflux of time decayed in the world, O Parantapa.—(iv. 2.)

3. This same ancient Yoga hath been to-day declared to thee by Me, for thou art My devotee and My friend ; it is the Supreme Secret.—(iv. 3.)

4. I will again proclaim that supreme wisdom, of all wisdom the best, which all the Munis, having known, have gone hence to the Supreme Perfection.—(xiv. 1.)

5. Having taken refuge in this wisdom and being assimilated to My own nature, they are not re-born even in the emanation of a universe, nor are disquieted in the dissolution.—(xiv. 2.)

6. With Manas clinging to Me, O Pârtha, performing Yoga, refuged in Me, how thou shalt without doubt know Me to the uttermost, that hear thou.—(vii. 1.)

7. I will declare to thee this knowledge and wisdom in its completeness, which, having known, there is nothing more here remaineth to be known.—(vii. 2.)

8. Who abide ever in this teaching of Mine, full of faith and free from cavilling, they too are released from actions.—(iii. 31.)

9. Who carp at My teaching and act not thereon, senseless, deluded in all knowledge, know thou them to be given over to destruction.—(iii. 32.)

10. To thee, the uncarping, verily shall I declare this profoundest secret, wisdom with knowledge combined, which, having known, thou shalt be freed from evil.—(ix. 1.)

11. Kingly science, kingly secret, Supreme Purifier, this ; experimental, according to Dharma, very easy to perform, imperishable.—(ix. 2.)

12. Men without faith in this Dharma, O Parantapa, not reaching Me, return to the paths of this mortal world.—(ix. 3.)

13. Thus by Me this most secret teaching hath been told, O sinless one. This known, he hath become illuminated, and hath finished his work, O Bhârata.—(xv. 20.)

14. Never is this to be spoken by thee to anyone who is without asceticism, nor without devotion, or as who desireth not to listen, or yet to him who speaketh evil of Me.—(xviii. 67.)

15. He who shall declare this supreme secret among My devotees, having shown the highest devotion for Me, without doubt he shall come to Me.—(xviii. 68.)

16. Nor is there any among men who performeth dearer service to Me than he, nor any other than he shall be more beloved by Me on earth.—(xviii. 69.)

17. And he who shall study this sacred dialogue of ours, by him I shall be worshipped with the sacrifice of wisdom. Such is My mind.—(xviii. 70.)

18. The man also who, full of faith, merely heareth it unreviling, even he, freed from evil, obtaineth the spotless worlds of the righteous.—(xviii. 71.)

19. They verily who partake of this Amṛita-Dharma, as taught herein, endued with faith, I their supreme (Object), devotees, they are surpassingly dear to Me.—(xii. 20.)

AUM TAT SAT.

SECTION II.

ARJUNA VISHÂDAH,

OR

THE DESPONDENCY OF ARJUNA.

Bhârata War—

DHṚITARÂSHTRA said :

1. On the holy plain, on Kurukshetra, gathered together, eager for battle, what did they do, O Sanjaya, my people and the Pâṇḍavas?—(i. 1.)

SANJAYA said :

2. Having seen arrayed the army of the Pâṇḍavas, the Râjâ Duryodhana approached his teacher (*Drona*) and spake these words :—(i. 2.)

Pâṇḍava Heroes—

DURYODHANA said :

3. Behold this mighty host of the sons of Pâṇḍu, O teacher, arrayed by the son of Drupada, thy wise disciple :—(i. 3.)

4. Heroes are these, mighty bowmen, to Bhîma and Arjuna equal in battle; Yuyudhâna, Virâṭa and Drupada of the great car ;—(i. 4.)

5. Dṛiṣṭaketu, Chekitâna and the Râjâ of Kâshi, the valiant; Purujit and Kuntibhoja, and Shaivya, bulls among men ;—(i. 5.)

6. Yudhâmanyu the strong, and Uttamanja the brave; Saubhadra and the Draupadeyas, all of great cars.—(i. 6.)

Kaurava Heroes—

DURYODHANA said :

7. Know all those who are the chief of ours, O best of the twice-born, the leaders of my army; these I name to thee for thy information :—(i. 7.)

8. Thou, Lord, and Bhîshma, and Karna and Kripa, conquering in battle ; Ashvatthâma, Vikarna, and Sanmaddatti also ;—(i. 8.)

9. And many others, heroes, ready for my sake to give up their lives, trained in divers weapons and missiles, and all well-skilled in war ;—(i. 9.)

10. Yet insufficient seems this army of ours, though commanded by Bhîshma, while sufficient seems that army of theirs, commanded even by Bhîma ;—(i. 10.)

11. Therefore in rank and file let all, standing firmly in their respective divisions, support Bhîshma, even all ye Generals.—(i. 11.)

Blowing of the Conches—

SANJAYA said :

12. To enhearten him, the ancient of the Kurus, the grandsire, the glorious, blew his conch, sounding on high a lion's roar.—(i. 12.)

13. Then conches and kettledrums, tabors, and trumpets and cowhorns suddenly blared forth, and the sound was an uproar.—(i. 13.)

14. Then stationed in their great war chariot, yoked to white horses, Mâdhava and the son of Pâṇḍu blew their divine conches,—(i. 14.)

15. Pâñchajanya by Hṛishîkesha, and Devadatta by Dhananjaya. Vṛikodara, the terrible in action, blew his mighty conch, Paundra ;—(i. 15.)

16. The Râjâ, the son of Kuntî, Yudhishtîra (blew) Anantavijaya ; Nakula and Sahadeva, Sughosha and Manipushpaka.—(i. 16.)

17. And Kâshya, chief of bowmen, and Shikhandin of the great car, Dhṛishtadyumna and Virâṭa and Sâtyaki, the unconquered.—(i. 17.)

18. Drupada and the Draupadeyas, O Lord of earth, and Saubhadra, the great armed, on all sides their several conches blew.—(i. 18.)

19. That tumult pierced the hearts of the sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra, for truly the uproar re-echoed from earth and sky.—(i. 19.)

20. Then beholding the sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra standing arrayed, and the flight of missiles about to begin, he whose crest is an ape, the son of Pāṇḍu, took up his bow.—(i. 20.)

21. And spake this word to Hṛishīkesha, O Lord of earth.

Arjuna beholding the Armies—

ARJUNA said:

In the midst, between the two armies, my chariot stay, O Achyuta,—(i. 21.)

22. While I behold these standing, longing for battle, with whom I must strive in this tremendous war.—(i. 22.)

23. And gaze on those here gathered together, ready to fight, desirous of pleasing the evil-minded son of Dhṛitarāshṭra.—(i. 23.)

SANJAYA said:

24. Thus addressed by Guḍākesha, Hṛishīkesha, O Bhārata! stayed that best of chariots in the midst, between the two armies,—(i. 24.)

25. Over against Bhīshma, Droṇa and all the rulers of the world, and said: "O Pārtha, behold these Kurus gathered together".—(i. 25.)

26. Then saw Pārtha standing there uncles and grandfathers, teachers, mother's brother's, cousins (their) sons and grandsons, comrades,—(i. 26.)

27. Fathers-in-law and benefactors also in both armies; seeing all these kinsmen, thus standing arrayed, Kaunteya, (i. 27.)

28. Deeply moved to pity, this uttered in sadness:

Arjuna's Despondency—

ARJUNA said :

Seeing these my kinsmen arrayed, O Kṛishṇa, eager to fight,—(i. 28.)

29. My limbs fail and my mouth is parched, my body quivers and my hair stands on end,—(i. 29.)

30. Gāṇḍīva slips from my hand, and my skin burns all over, I am not able to stand, and my mind seems whirling.—(i. 30.)

31. And I see adverse omens, O Keshava. Nor do I foresee any advantage from slaying kinsmen in battle.—(i. 31.)

32. For I desire not victory, O Kṛishṇa, nor kingdom, nor pleasures; what is kingdom to us, O Govinda, what enjoyment, or even life?—(i. 32.)

33. Those for whose sake we desire kingdom, enjoyments and pleasures, they stand here in battle, abandoning life and riches.—(i. 33.)

34. Teachers, fathers, sons, as well as grandfathers, mother's brothers, fathers-in-law, grandsons, brothers-in-law, and other relatives.—(i. 34.)

35. These I do not wish to kill, though (myself) slain, O Madhusūdana, even for the sake of the kingship of the three worlds; how then for earth?—(i. 35.)

36. Slaying these sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra, what pleasure may be ours, O Janārdana? Killing these felons sin will but take hold of us.—(i. 36.)

37. Therefore we should not kill the sons of Dhṛitarashṭra, our relatives; for how, killing our kinsmen, may we be happy, O Mādhava?—(i. 37.)

38. Although these, with intelligence overpowered by greed, see no guilt in the destruction of a family, no crime in hostility to friends.—(i. 38.)

39. Why should we not learn to turn away from such a sin, O Janârdana, seeing the evils in the destruction of a family?—(i. 39.)

40. In the destruction of a family the immemorial family Dharmas perish ; in the perishing of Dharma, lawlessness overcomes the whole family ;—(i. 40.)

41. Owing to predominance of lawlessness, O Kṛishṇa, the women of the family become corrupt ; women corrupted, O Vârshneya, there ariseth caste-confusion ;—(i. 41.)

42. This confusion draggeth to hell the family-slaughters, and the family ; for their ancestors fall, deprived of rice-balls and libations.—(i. 42.)

43. By these caste-confusing misdeeds of the family-slaughters, the eternal caste Dharma and family-Dharma are abolished—(i. 43.)

44. Of the men whose family-Dharma is extinguished, O Janârdana, the abode is everlastingly in hell. Thus have we heard.—(i. 44.)

45. Alas ! in committing a great sin are we engaged, we who are endeavouring to kill our kindred from greed of the pleasures of kingship.—(i. 45.)

46. If the sons of Dhṛitarâshṭra, weapon-in-hand, should slay me, unresisting, unarmed, in the battle, that would for me be the better.—(i. 46.)

SANJAYA said :

47. Having thus spoken on the battle-(field), Arjuna sank down on the seat of the chariot, casting away his bow and arrow, his mind overborne by grief.—(i. 47.)

48. To him thus with pity overcome, with smarting brimming eyes, despondent, Madhusûdana spake these words :—(ii. 1.)

Shrî Bhagavân's Exhortation—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

49. Whence hath this dejection befallen thee in this perilous strait, ignoble, Svarga-closing, infamous, O Arjuna ? —(ii. 2.)

50. Yield not to impotence, O Pârtha ! it doth not befit thee. Shake off this paltry faint-heartedness ! Stand up, Parantapa !—(ii. 3.)

ARJUNA said :

51. How, Madhusûdana, shall I attack with arrows in battle Bhîshma and Droṇa, worthy of reverence, O slayer of foes !—(ii. 4.)

52. Better to eat in this world even the beggar's crust than to slay these Gurus, high-minded. Slaying these Gurus, well-wishers, I should taste of blood-besprinkled feasts.—(ii. 5.)

53. Nor know I which for us would be the better, that we conquer them or they conquer us—these, whom having slain, we should not care to live, even these arrayed against us, the sons of Dhṛitarâshṭra.—(ii. 6.)

SANJAYA said :

54. Guḍâkesha, conquerer of his foes, having thus addressed Hṛishîkesha, and said to Govinda, "I will not fight !" became silent.—(ii. 9.)

55. Then Hṛishîkesha, tenderly smiling, O Bhârata, in the midst of the two armies, to him, despondent, spake these words :—(ii. 10.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

56. Thou grieveest for those that should not be grieved for, yet speakest words of wisdom. The wise grieve neither for the living nor for the dead.—(ii. 11.)

57. This dweller in the body of every one is ever invulnerable, O Bhârata ; therefore thou shouldst not grieve for any creature.—(ii. 30.)

58. Further looking to thine own Dharma, thou shouldst not tremble ; for there is nothing more welcome to a Kshattriya than righteous war.—(ii. 31.)

59. Happy the Kshattriyas, O Pârtha, who obtain such a fight, spontaneously offered as an open door to Svarga.—(ii. 32.)

60. But if thou wilt not carry on this righteous warfare, then, casting away thine own Dharma and thine honour, thou wilt incur sin.—(ii. 33.)

61. Men will recount thy perpetual dishonour, and, to one highly esteemed, dishonour is worse than death.—(ii. 34.)

62. The great car-warriors will think thou hast fled the battle from fear, and thou that wast highly thought of by them, wilt be lightly held.—(ii. 35.)

63. Many unseemly words will be spoken by thine enemies, slandering thy strength ; what more painful than that ;—(ii. 36.)

64. Slain, thou wilt obtain Svarga ; victorious, thou wilt enjoy the earth ; therefore stand up, O son of Kuntî, resolute to fight.—(ii. 37.)

SECTION III.

TÂRAṆOPAYA,

OR

THE MEANS OF SALVATION.

ARJUNA said :

1. My heart is weighed down with the vice of faintness ; my mind is confused as to Dharma. I ask Thee which may be the better—that tell me conclusively. I am Thy disciple, suppliant to Thee ; teach me.—(ii. 7.)

2. For I see not that it would drive away this anguish that withers up my senses, if I should attain monarchy on earth without a foe, or even the sovereignty of the gods.—(ii. 8.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

3. Whoso forsaketh all desires and goeth onwards free from yearnings, selfless and without egoism—he goeth to Peace.—(ii. 71.)

4. This is the Brahmāṇ state, O son of Prithā. Having attained thereto none is bewildered. Who even at the death-hour is established therein, he goeth to the Nirvāṇa of Brahmāṇ.—(ii. 72.)

5. Taking as equal pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat, gird thee for battle ; thus thou shalt not incur sin.—(ii. 38.)

ARJUNA said :

6. If it be thought by Thee that knowledge is superior to action, O Janārdana, why dost Thou, O Keshava ! enjoin on me this terrible action ?—(iii. 1.)

7. With these perplexing words Thou only confusest my understanding ; therefore tell me with certainty the one (way) by which I may reach bliss.—(iii. 2.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

8. In this world there is a twofold path, as I before said, O sinless one, that of Yoga by knowledge—of Sāṅkhyas, and that of Yoga by action—of the Yogis.—(iii. 3.)

9. Children, not Sages, speak of the Sāṅkhya and Yoga as different ; he who is duly established in one obtaineth the fruits of both.—(v. 4.)

10. That place which is gained by the Sāṅkhyas is reached by the Yogīs also. He seeth, who seeth that the Sāṅkhya and the Yoga are one.—(v. 5.)

11. When thy Buddhi shall pass beyond this tangle of delusion, then thou shalt rise to indifference as to what has been heard and shall be heard.—(ii. 52.)

12. When thy Buddhi, bewildered by the Shruti, shall stand immovable, fixed in contemplation, then shalt thou attain to Yoga.—(ii. 53.)

13. This teaching set forth to thee is in accordance with the Sāṅkhya ; hear it now according to Yoga, imbued with which teaching, O Pārtha, thou shalt cast away the bonds of action.—(ii. 39.)

14. In this there is no loss of effort, nor is there transgression. Even a little of this Dharma frees one from great fear.—(ii. 40.)

15. Some by meditation behold the **Self** in the self by the **Self** ; others by the Sāṅkhya Yoga, and others by the Yoga of action.—(xiii. 24.)

16. Others also, ignorant of this, having heard it from others, worship ; and these also cross beyond death, adhering to what they had heard.—(xiii. 25.)

17. Far lower than Buddhi—Yoga is action, O Dhananjaya. Take thou refuge in Buddhi ; pitiable are they who work for fruit.—(ii. 49.)

18. United to Buddhi one abandoneth here both good and evil deeds, therefore cleave thou to Yoga ; Yoga is skill in action.—(ii. 50.)

19. The Sages, united to Buddhi, renounce the fruit which action yieldeth, and liberated from the bonds of birth, they go to the Blissful Seat.—(ii. 51.)

SECTION IV.

KARMA MARGA, OR THE PATH OF ACTION.

ARJUNA said :

1. Renunciation of actions, thou praisest, O Kṛishṇa, and then also Yoga. Of the two which one is the better? Tell me that conclusively.—(v. 1.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

2. Renunciation and Yoga by action both lead to the highest bliss ; of the two, Yoga by action is verily better than renunciation of action ;—(v. 2.)

For—

3. *None indeed can ever*, even for an instant, remain actionless ; for helplessly is every one driven to action by the energies born of nature.—(iii. 5.)

4. Perform thou right action, for action is superior to inaction, and, inactive, even the maintenance of the body would not be possible.—(iii. 8.)

5. He who on earth doth not follow the wheel thus revolving, sinful of life, and rejoicing in the senses, he, O son of Prithâ, liveth in vain.—(iii. 16.)

6. Therefore, without attachment, constantly perform action which is duty, for performing action without attachment, man verily reacheth the supreme.—(iii. 19.)

7. Better one's own Dharma, though destitute of merit, than the Dharma of another, well-discharged. Better death in the discharge of one's own Dharma ; the Dharma of another is full of danger.—(iii. 35.)

What is Dharma ?

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

8. The four castes were emanated by Me, by the different distribution of energies and actions ; know Me to be

the author of them, though the actionless and inexhaustible.—(iv. 13.)

9. Of Brāhmaṇas, Kshattriyas, Vaishyas and Shûdras, O Parantapa, the Karmas have been distributed according to the guṇas born of their own natures.—(xviii. 41.)

10. Serenity, self-restraint, austerity, purity, forgiveness, and also uprightness, wisdom, knowledge, belief in God, are the Brāhmaṇa-Karma, born of his own nature.—(xviii. 42.)

11. Prowess, splendour, firmness, dexterity, and also not flying from battle, generosity, the nature of a ruler, are the Kshattriya-Karma, born of his own nature.—(xviii. 43.)

12. Ploughing, protection of kine and trade are the Vaishya-Karma, born of his own nature. Action of the nature of service is the Shûdra-Karma, born of his own nature.—(xviii. 44.)

Causes for performing Karma, etc.—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

13. These five causes, O mighty-armed, learn of Me as declared in the Sāṅkhya system for the accomplishment of all actions.—(xviii. 13.)

14. The body, the actor, the various organs, the divers kinds of energies, and *Daivam* (result of past actions, i.e., *Karma*) also, the fifth.—(xviii. 14.)

15. Whatever action a man performeth by his body, speech and mind, whether right or the reverse, these five are the causes thereof.—(xviii. 15.)

For—

16. The Lord of the world produceth not the idea of agency, nor actions, nor the union together of action and its fruit; nature, however, energiseth.—(v. 14.)

17. Being beginningless and without attributes, the imperishable supreme **Self**, though seated in the body, O Kaunteya, worketh not nor is affected.—(xiii. 31.)

18. All actions are wrought by the energies of nature only. The self, deluded by egoism, thinketh : " I am the doer."—(iii. 27.)

19. Entrenched in egoism, thou thinkest " I. will not fight ; " to no purpose thy determination ; nature will constrain thee.—(xviii. 59.)

20. O son of Kuntī, bound by thine own Karma, born of thine own nature, that which from delusion thou desirest not to do, even that helplessly thou shalt perform.—(xviii. 60.)

21. Even the man of knowledge acteth according to his own nature ; beings follow nature ; what shall restraint avail ?—(iii. 33.)

22. That being so, he verily who—owing to untrained Buddhi—looketh on his **Self**, which is isolated, as the actor, he of perverted intelligence, seeth not.—(xviii. 16.)

23. When the Seer perceiveth no agent other than the Guṇas, and knoweth **That** which is higher than the Guṇas, he entereth into My nature.—(xiv. 19.)

24. Knowledge, the knowable and the knower, the threefold impulse to action ; the organ, the action, the actor, the threefold constituents of action.—(xviii. 18.)

25. An action which is ordained, done by one undesirous of fruit, devoid of attachment, without passion or malice, that is called Sâttvic.—(xviii. 23.)

26. But that action that is done by one longing for desires, or again with egoism, or with much effort, that is declared to be Râjasic.—(xviii. 24.)

27. The action undertaken from delusion, without regard to capacity and to consequences—loss and injury (to others)—that is declared to be Tâmasic.—(xviii. 25.)

28. Liberated from attachment, not asserting the personality, being an egoist, endued with firmness and vigor, unturned by success or failure, that actor is called Sâttvic.—(xviii. 26.)

29. Passionate, desiring to obtain the fruit of actions, greedy, harmful, impure, moved by joy and sorrow, such an actor is pronounced Râjasic.—(xviii. 27.)

30. Discordant, vulgar, stubborn, cheating, malicious, indolent, despairful, procrastinating, that actor is called Tâmasic.—(xviii. 28.)

31. It is said the fruit of a good action is Sâttvic and spotless; verily the fruit of Râjas is pain, and the fruit of Tâmas unwisdom.—(xiv. 16.)

Karma-Yoga—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

32. He who having cast aside the ordinances of the Shâstras, followeth the promptings of desire, attaineth not to perfection, nor happiness, nor the highest goal.—(xvi. 23.)

33. Therefore let the Shâstras be thy authority in determining what ought to be done, or what ought not to be done. Knowing what hath been declared by the ordinances of the Shâstras, thou oughtest to work in this world.—(xvi. 24.)

34. "What is action; What inaction?" Even the wise are herein perplexed. Therefore I will declare to thee the action, by knowing which thou shalt be loosed from evil.—(iv. 16.)

35. It is needful to discriminate action, to discriminate unlawful action, and to discriminate inaction; mysterious is the path of action.—(iv. 17.)

36. He who seeth inaction in action, and action in inaction, he is wise among men, he is harmonious, even while performing all action.—(iv. 18.)

37. He that performeth such action as is duty, independently of the fruit of action, he is a Sannyâsí, and he is a Yogí, not he that is without fire, and who doeth nothing.—(vi. 1.)

38. That which is called renunciation know thou that as Yoga, O Pândava; nor doth any one become a Yogî with the formative will unrenounced.—(vi. 2.)

39. Acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished, but should be performed; sacrifice, gift, and also austerity are the purifiers of the intelligent.—(xviii. 5.)

40. But even these actions should be done, leaving aside attachment and fruit, O Pârtha; that is my certain and best belief.—(xviii. 6.)

41. Janaka and others indeed attained to perfection by action; then, having an eye to the protection of the masses also, thou shouldst perform action.—(iii. 20.)

42. Yogîs, having abandoned attachment, perform action only by the body, by Manas, by Buddhi, and even by the Senses, for the purification of the self.—(v. 11.)

43. Nor do actions affect Me, nor is the fruit of action desired by Me. He who thus knoweth Me is not bound by actions.—(iv. 14.)

44. Having thus known, our forefathers, ever seeking liberation, performed action; therefore do thou also perform action, as did our forefathers in the olden time.—(iv. 15.)

45. Thy business is with the action only, never with its fruit; so let not the fruit of action be thy motive, nor be thou to inaction attached.—(ii. 47.)

46. Having abandoned attachment to the fruit of action, always content, nowhere seeking refuge, he is not doing anything, although doing actions.—(iv. 20.)

47. Hoping for naught, his mind and self controlled, having abandoned all greed, performing action by the body alone, he doth not commit sin.—(iv. 21.)

48. Content with whatsoever he obtaineth without effort, free from the pairs of opposites, without envy, balanced in success and failure, though acting he is not bound.—(iv. 22.)

49. He who is free from the egoistic notion, whose Buddhi is not affected, though he slay these peoples, he slayeth not, nor is bound.—(xviii. 17.)

50. Perform action, O Dhananjaya, dwelling in union with the divine, renouncing attachments, and balanced evenly in success and failure: equilibrium is called Yoga.—(ii. 48.)

“To what a height has such a man risen as he treads the difficult Path of Karma, now become the Path of Karma-Yoga! He is approaching the stage of Yoga where all (*three*) paths blend into one Such a man becomes wise by action as another may become wise by intellectual study and contemplation.”—(*The Three Paths*, pp. 21, 22.)

How (Karma-) Yogis obtain Salvation—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

51. Man reacheth perfection by each being intent on his own Karma. Listen thou how perfection is won by him who is intent on his own Karma.—(xviii. 45.)

52. He from Whom is the emanation of beings, by Whom all this is pervaded, by worshipping Him in his own Karma a man winneth perfection.—(xviii. 46.)

53. Better is one's own Dharma, though destitute of merits, than the well executed Dharma of another. He who doeth the Karma laid down by his own nature incurreth not sin.—(xviii. 47.)

54. Nature-born Karma, O son of Kuntî, though defective, ought not to be abandoned. All undertakings indeed are clouded by defects as fire by smoke.—(xviii. 48.)

55. The world is bound by action, unless performed for the sake of (*the Lord's*) sacrifice; with such object, free from attachment, O son of Kuntî, perform thou action.—(iii. 9.)

56. Surrendering all actions to Me, with thy thoughts (resting) on the supreme **Self**, from hope and egoism freed, and of mental fever cured, engage in battle.—(iii. 30.)

57. He who acteth, placing all actions in Brâhman, abandoning attachment, is unaffected by sin as a lotus leaf by the waters.—(v. 10.)

58. Of one with attachment dead, harmonious, with his thoughts established in Wisdom, working for sacrifice (only), all action melts away.—(iv. 23.)

59. Whatsoever thou doest, whatsoever thou eatest, whatsoever thou offerest, whatsoever thou givest, whatsoever thou doest of austerity, O Kaunteya ! do thou that as an offering unto Me.—(ix. 27.)

60. Thus shalt thou be liberated from the bonds of action (yielding) good and evil fruits ; thyself harmonized by the Yoga of renunciation, thou shalt come unto Me when set free (*from the body*).—(ix. 28.)

Why Ishvara & Mahâtmas perform Karmas—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

61. There is nothing in the three worlds, O Pârtha, that should be done by Me, nor anything unattained that might be attained ; yet I mingle in action.—(iii. 22.)

62. For if I mingled not ever in action unwearied, men all around would follow My path, O son of Prithâ.—(iii. 23.)

63. These worlds would fall into ruin if I did not perform action ; I should be the author of confusion of castes, and should destroy these creatures.—(iii. 24.)

64. Whatsoever a great man doeth, that other men also do ; the standard he setteth up, by that the people go.—(iii. 21.)

65. As the ignorant act from attachment to action, O Bhârata, so should the wise act without attachment, desiring the maintenance of mankind.—(iii. 25.)

66. The Rishis, their sins destroyed, their duality removed, their selves controlled, intent upon the welfare of all beings, obtain the Brahmā-(*Nirvana*).—(v. 25.)

67. Let no wise man unsettle the mind of ignorant people attached to action; but acting in harmony (with Me) let him render all actions attractive.—(iii. 26.)

Adharma-Karmas—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

68. They who long after success in action sacrifice on earth to the Gods; for in brief space verily, in this world of men, success is born of action.—(iv. 12.)

69. The harmonized man, having abandoned the fruit of action, attaineth to everlasting Peace; the non-harmonized, impelled by desire, attached to fruit, are bound.—(v. 12.)

70. The delights that are contact-born they are verily wombs of pain, for they have beginning and ending, O Kaunteya; not in them may rejoice the wise.—(v. 22.)

71. Having in ancient times emanated mankind together with sacrifice, the Lord of emanation said: "By this shall ye propagate; be this to you the Kâmadhuk;—(iii. 10.)

72. "With this nourish ye the Gods, and may the Gods nourish you; thus nourishing one another, ye shall reap the supremest good.—(iii. 11.)

73. "For nourished by sacrifice, the Gods shall bestow on you the enjoyments you desire." A thief verily is he who enjoyeth what is given by Them without returning the gift.—(iii. 12.)

74. The righteous, who eat the remains of the sacrifice, are freed from all sins; but the impious, who dress food for their own sakes, they verily eat sin.—(iii. 13.)

75. From food creatures become; from rain is the production of food; rain proceedeth from sacrifice; sacrifice ariseth out of action;—(iii. 14.)

76. Know thou from Brahmâ action groweth, and Brahmâ from the Imperishable cometh. Therefore Brâhmaṇ, the all-permeating, is ever present in sacrifice.—(iii. 15.)

77. They whose wisdom hath been rent away by desires go forth to other Gods, resorting to various external observances, according to their own natures.—(vii. 20.)

78. Any devotee who seeketh to worship with faith any such aspect, I verily bestow the unswerving faith of that man.—(vii. 21.)

79. He, endowed with that faith, seeketh the worship of such a one, and from him he obtaineth his desires, I verily decreeing the benefits ;—(vii. 22.)

80. Finite indeed the fruit that belongeth to those who are of small intelligence. To the Gods go the worshippers of the Gods, but My devotees come unto Me.—(vii. 23.)

81. Even the devotees of other Gods, who worship full of faith, they also worship Me, O son of Kuntî, though contrary to the ancient rule.—(ix. 23.)

82. I am indeed the enjoyer of all sacrifices, and also the Lord, but they (desiring fruit) know Me not in essence, and hence they fall (*into this mortal world*).—(ix. 24.)

83. They who worship the Gods go to the Gods ; to the Pitris go the Pitri-worshippers ; to the Bhûtas go those who sacrifice to Bhûtas ; but My worshippers come unto Me.—(ix. 25.)

84. Flowery speech is uttered by the foolish, rejoicing in the letter of the Vedas, O Fârtha, saying : “ There is naught but this.”—(ii. 42.)

85. With Kâma for self, with Svarga for goal, they offer birth as the fruit of action, and prescribe many and various ceremonies for the attainment of pleasure and lordship.—(ii. 43.)

86. For them who cling to pleasure and lordship, whose minds are captivated by such (speech), is not designed this (determinate) reason, on contemplation steadily bent.—(ii. 44.)

87. The knowers of the three (*Vedas*), the Soma-drinkers, the purified from sin, worshipping Me with sacrifice, pray of Me the way to Svarga; they, ascending to the holy world of the God Indra, eat in heaven the divine feasts of the Gods.—(ix. 20.)

88. They, having enjoyed the spacious Svarga-world, their holiness withered, come back to this mortal world. Following the virtues enjoined by the three (*Vedas*) desiring desires, they obtain the transitory.—(ix. 21.)

89. The worlds, beginning with the world of Brahmā, they come and go, O Arjuna; but he who cometh unto Me, O Kaunteya, he knoweth birth no more.—(viii. 16.)

SECTION V.

DAIVÂSURA SVABHÂVA LAKSHANAM,

OR

THE DIVINE AND ÂSURIC NATURES.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Fearlessness, cleanliness of life, steadfastness in the Yoga of wisdom, alms-giving, self-restraint and sacrifice and study of the Shâsâtras, austerity and straightforwardness.—(xvi. 1.)

2. Harmlessness, truth, absence of wrath, renunciation, peacefulness, absence of crookedness, compassion to living beings, uncovetousness, mildness, modesty, absence of fickleness.—(xvi. 2.)

3. Vigour, forgiveness, fortitude, purity, absence of envy and pride—these are his who is born with the divine properties, O Bhârata.—(xvi. 3.)

4. The divine properties are deemed (to be) for liberation, the Âsuric for bondage. Grieve not, thou art born with divine properties, O Pâñdava.—(xvi. 5.)

5. Twofold is the animal creation in this world, the Divine and the Âsuric; the divine hath been described at length; hear from Me, O Pârtha, the Âsuric.—(xvi. 6.)

6. Hypocrisy, arrogance and conceit, wrath, and also harshness and unwisdom are his who is born, O Pârtha, with Âsuric properties.—(xvi. 4.)

7. Âsuric men know not either right energy or right abstinence; nor purity, nor even propriety, nor truth is in them.—(xvi. 7.)

8. "The universe is without truth, without (moral) basis," they say, "without a God, brought about by mutual union and caused by lust and nothing else."—(xvi. 8.)

9. Holding this view, these ruined selves of small Buddhi, of fierce deeds, come forth as enemies for the destruction of the world.—(xvi. 9.)

10. Surrendering themselves to insatiable desires, possessed with vanity, conceit and arrogance, holding evil ideas through delusion (they) engage in action with impure resolves.—(xvi. 10.)

11. Giving themselves over to unmeasured thought, whose end is death, regarding the gratification of desires as the highest, feeling sure that this is all.—(xvi. 11.)

12. Held in bondage by a hundred ties of expectation, given over to lust and anger, they strive to obtain by unlawful, means hoards of wealth for sensual enjoyments.—(xvi. 12.)

13. "This to-day by me hath been won, that purpose I shall gain; this wealth is mine already, and also this shall be mine in future.—(xvi. 13.)

14. "I have slain this enemy, and others also I shall slay. I am the Lord, I am the enjoyer, I am perfect, powerful, happy;—(xvi. 14.)

15. "I am wealthy, well-born; what other is there that is like unto me? I will sacrifice, I will give (alms), I will rejoice." Thus deluded by unwisdom,—(xvi. 15.)

16. Bewildered by numerous thoughts, enmeshed in the web of delusion, addicted to the gratification of desire, they fall downwards into a foul hell.—(xvi. 16.)

17. Self-sufficing, obstinate, filled with the pride and intoxication of wealth, they perform lip-sacrifices for ostentation, contrary to scriptural ordinance.—(xvi. 17.)

18. Given over to egoism, power, insolence, lust and wrath, these malicious ones hate Me in the bodies of others and in their own.—(xvi. 18.)

19. These haters, evil, pitiless, vilest among men in the world, I ever throw down into Āsuric wombs.—(xvi. 19.)

20. Cast into an Āsuric womb, deluded birth after birth, attaining not to Me, O Kaunteya, they sink into the lowest depths,—(xvi. 20.)

21. The evil-doing, the deluded, the vilest men, they come not to Me, they whose wisdom is destroyed by Mâyā who have embraced the natures of Āsuras.—(vii. 15.)

SECTION VI.

JÑANA MĀRGA,

OR

THE PATH OF WISDOM.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

1. The difficulty of those whose minds are set on the Unmanifested is greater ; for the path of the Unmanifested is hard for the embodied to reach.—(xii. 5.)

2. Among thousands of men scarce one striveth for perfection. Of the successful strivers scarce one knoweth Me in essence.—(vii. 3.)

The Four Qualifications—

(i) Viveka, (ii) Vairagya, (iii) Shat-Sampatti and (iv) Mumukshattva are the four qualities to be developed by a candidate, who can learn the final teaching of Wisdom concerning the **Self**.—(*The Three Paths*, pp. 37, 38.)

I. *Viveka*—or the Discrimination of the Real and Unreal—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

3. He who knoweth Me, unborn, beginningless, the great Lord of the world, he among mortals without delusion, is liberated from all sin.—(x. 3.)

For—

4. I (*am*) the Father of this universe, the Mother, the Supporter, the Grandsire ; the Holy One to be known, the Omkara, and also the Rig, Sâma and Yajur (*Vedas*).—(ix. 17.)

5. Know thou that Pakṛiti and Purusha are both without beginning ; and know thou also that modifications and attributes are all Pakṛiti-born.—(xiii. 19.)

6. He who seeth that Prakṛiti verily performeth all actions, and that the **Self** is actionless, he seeth.—(xiii. 29.)

7. When he perceiveth the diversified existence of beings as rooted in One, and proceed from it, then he reacheth Brâhman.—(xiii. 30.)

8. The delights that are contact-born, they are verily wombs of pain, for they have beginning and ending, O Kaunteya; not in them may rejoice the wise.—(v. 22.)

II. *Vairagya*—or Disgust for Enjoyments—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

9. The contacts of the senses, O son of Kunti, giving cold and heat, pleasure and pain, they come and go, impermanent; endure them bravely, O Bhârata.—(ii. 14.)

10. The Man whom these torment not, O chief of men, balanced in pain and pleasure, steadfast, he is fitted for immortality.—(ii. 15.)

III. *Shat-Sampatti*—or the six Mental Attributes—

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Shama, | (d) Tîtiksha, |
| (b) Dama, | (e) Shraddhâ, and |
| (c) Uparati, | (f) Samâdhâna. |

(a) *Shama*—or control of thought—

ARJUNA said :

11. What is the mark of him who is stable of mind, steadfast in contemplation, O Keshava? how doth the stable-minded talk, how doth he sit, how walk?—(ii. 54.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

12. When a man abandoneth, O Pârtha! all the desires of the heart, and is satisfied in the **Self** by the **Self**, then is he called stable in mind.—(ii. 55.)

13. "I do not do anything" should think the harmonized one, who knoweth the essence of things; seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, eating, moving, sleeping, breathing.—(v. 8.)

14. Speaking, giving, grasping, opening and closing the eyes, he holdeth; "The senses move among the objects of sense."—(v. 9.)

(b) *Dama*—or Control of the Organs of Speech and Body—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

15. O son of Kuntî, the excited senses of (even) a wise man, though careful, impetuously carry away his Manas.—(ii. 60.)

16. Having restrained them all, he should sit harmonized, devoted wholly to Me; for whose senses are mastered, of him the understanding is well-poised.—(ii. 61.)

(c) *Uparati*—or Toleration of all Creatures—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

17. Sages look equally on a Brâhman adorned with learning and humility, a cow, an elephant, and even a dog, and a Svapâka.—(v. 18.)

18. He is highly esteemed who regards impartially lovers, friends and foes, strangers, neutrals, foreigners and relatives, also the righteous and unrighteous.—(vi. 9.)

(d) *Titiksha*—or Endurance—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

19. He who on every side is without attachments, whatever hap of fair and foul, who neither likes nor dislikes, of such a one the understanding is well-poised.—(ii. 57.)

20. He who is able to endure here on earth, ere he be liberated from the body, the propulsive force arising from desire and passion, he is harmonized, he is a happy man.—(v. 23.)

(e) *Shraddhā*—or Faith in his Guru and in his Divinity—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

21. Learn thou this (*jnāna*) by discipleship, by investigation and by service. The wise, the seers of the essence of things will instruct thee in Wisdom.—(iv. 34.)

22. *Brahmā-Nirvāṇa* lies near to those who know themselves, who are disjoined from desire and passion, subdued in nature, of subdued thoughts.—(v. 26.)

(f) *Samādhāna*—or Balance in all states.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

23. He whose *Manas* is free from anxiety amid pains, indifferent amid pleasures, loosed from passion, fear and anger, he is called a Muni of stable mind.—(ii. 56.)

24. But the man verily who rejoiceth in the **Self**, with the **Self** is satisfied, and is content in the **Self**, for him there is nothing to do ;—(iii. 17.)

25. For him there is no interest in things done in this world, nor any in things not done, nor doth any object of his depend on any being.—(iii. 18.)

IV. *Mumukshattva*—or Desire for Salvation—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

26. They who refuged in Me strive for liberation from birth and death, they know *Brāhmaṇ*, the whole *Adhyātma*, and all *Karma*.—(vii. 29.)

27. With Senses, *Manas* and *Buddhi* ever controlled, solely pursuing liberation, the Muni having for ever cast away desire, fear and passion, he verily is liberated.—(v. 28.)

When a man has these qualifications he is said to be an *Adhikāri*, who is fit to be taught the mysteries.

Hypocrites—

“Men who are only wise by the lips, but not in reality, who repeat phrases, but have not developed the true life of

the **Self**, who say "I am Brāhman," but are affected by everything, who are not disciplined and dispassionate, who seek the gratification of the senses, and then say, "It is only the body that seeks it, I am unaffected." These men use the Vedānta "as an excuse for vile living. . . . It was to avoid this danger that in the old days none might learn those lessons save he who has the qualifications. He whose desires were dead, whose passions were conquered, who had experienced disgust of the world, that man only was the fitted pupil, and to him only the Guru taught the mysteries."—(*The Three Paths*, pp. 46, 47.)

Jñāna-Yoga—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

28. That by which one indestructible Being is seen in all beings; inseparate in the separated, know thou that knowledge as Sāttvic.—(xviii. 20.)

29. But that knowledge which regardeth the several manifold existences in all beings as separate, that knowledge know thou as Rājasic.—(xviii. 21.)

30. While that which clingeth to each one thing as if it were the whole, without reason, without grasping the reality, narrow, that is declared to be Tāmasic.—(xviii. 22.)

31. Humility, unpretensions, harmlessness, forgiveness, rectitude, service of the teacher, purity, steadfastness, self-control,—(xiii. 7.)

32. Indifference to the objects of the senses, and also absence of egoism, insight into the pain and evil of birth, death, old age and sickness.—(xiii. 8.)

33. Unattachment, absence of self-identification with son, wife or home, and constant balance of mind in wished-for and unwished-for events,—(xiii. 9.)

34. Unflinching devotion to **Me**, without union with another, resort to sequestered places, absence of enjoyment in the company of men.—(xiii. 10.)

35. Constancy in the Adhyâtmâ-wisdom, understanding of the object of essential wisdom ; that is declared to be wisdom ; all against it is ignorance.—(xiii. 11.)

36. He who is harmonized by Yoga, the self-purified, **self**-ruled, the senses subdued, whose **self** is the **self** of all beings, although acting he is not affected.—(v. 7.)

37. The Yogî who is satisfied with wisdom and knowledge unwavering, whose senses are subdued, to whom a lump of earth, a stone and gold are the same, is said to be harmonized.—(vi. 8.)

38. The self harmonized by Yoga, seeth the **self** abiding in all beings, all beings in the **self** ; everywhere he seeth the same.—(vi. 29.)

39. He who seeth **Me** everywhere, and seeth everything in **Me**, of him will I never lose hold, and he shall never lose hold of **Me**.—(vi. 30.)

40. He who, through the likeness of the **self**, O Arjuna, seeth identity in everything, whether pleasant or painful, he is considered a perfect Yogî.—(vi. 32.)

41. With Buddhi firm unperplexed, the Brahmâ-knower, established in Brâhman, neither rejoiceth on obtaining what is pleasant, nor sorroweth on obtaining what is unpleasant.—(v. 20.)

42. Seeing indeed everywhere the same, Îshvara equally dwelling, he doth not destroy the **self** by the self, and thus reacheth the supreme Goal.—(xiii. 28.)

43. That which is the night of all beings, for the disciplined man is the time of waking ; when other beings are waking, then it is night for the Muni who seeth.—(ii. 69.)

44. All the Vedas are as useful to an enlightened Brâhman, as is a tank in a place covered all over with water.—(ii. 46.)

45. Whose works are all free from the moulding of desire, whose actions are burned up by the fire of wisdom, him the wise have called a Sage.—(iv. 19.)

Benefit by Jñâna—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

46. Verily there is nothing so pure in this world as Wisdom; he that is perfected in Yoga finds it in the **self** in due season.—(iv. 38.)

47. Better than the sacrifice of any object is the sacrifice of wisdom, O Parantapa. All actions in their entirety, O Pârtha, culminate in wisdom.—(iv. 33.)

48. And having known this (*wisdom*), thou shalt not again fall into this confusion, O Pânḍava; for by this thou wilt see all beings without exception in the **self** and thus in Me.—(iv. 35.)

49. Even if thou art the most sinful of all sinners, yet shalt thou cross over all sin by the raft of wisdom.—(iv. 36.)

50. But the ignorant, faithless, doubting self goeth to destruction; nor this world, nor that beyond, nor happiness is there for the doubting self.—(iv. 40.)

51. Therefore with the sword of the wisdom of the **self** cleaving asunder this ignorance-born doubt, dwelling in thy heart, be established in Yoga. Stand up, O Bhârata! —(iv. 42.)

52. The Lord accepteth neither the evil nor yet the well-doing of any. Wisdom is enveloped by unwisdom; therewith mortals are deluded.—(v. 15.)

53. Verily, in whom unwisdom is destroyed by the wisdom of the **self**, in them wisdom, shining as the sun, reveals the supreme.—(v. 16.)

54. As the burning fire reduces fuel to ashes, O Arjuna, so doth the fire of wisdom reduce all actions to ashes.—(iv. 37.)

55. He who hath renounced actions by Yoga, who hath cloven asunder doubt by wisdom, who is ruled by the **self**, actions do not bind him, O Dhananjaya ;—(iv. 41.)

56. The man who is full of faith obtaineth wisdom, and he also who hath mastery over his senses ; and having obtained wisdom he goeth swiftly to the Supreme Peace.—(iv. 39.)

What Jñānis obtain Salvation—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

57. Without pride and delusion, victorious over the vice of attachment, dwelling constantly in Âtma, desire pacified, liberated from the pairs of opposites known as pleasure and pain, they tread, undeluded, that indestructible Path.—(xv. 5.)

58. The fruit of meritorious deeds, attached in the Vedas to sacrifices, to austerities, and also to almsgiving, the Yogî passeth all these by having known this, and goeth to the supreme and Ancient Seat.—(viii. 28.)

59. He whose self is unattached to external contacts and findeth joy in the **self**, having the self harmonized with Brâhmaṇ by Yoga, enjoys happiness exempt from decay.—(v. 21.)

60. The Yogî, who thus ever harmonizing the self with Brâhmaṇ, hath put away sin, he easily enjoyeth the infinite bliss of contact with Brâhmaṇ.—(vi. 28.)

61. He who is happy within, who rejoiceth within, who is illuminated within, that Yogî, becoming Brâhmaṇ, goeth to the Brâhma-Nirvâṇa.—(v. 24.)

62. Thinking on **That**, merged in **That**, established in **That**, solely devoted to **That**, they go whence there is no return, their sins dispelled by wisdom.—(v. 17.)

63. Having known Me as the Lord of sacrifice and of austerity, the mighty Ruler of all the worlds, and the Lover of all beings, he goeth to peace.—(v. 29.)

64. Freed from passion, fear and anger, thinking on Me, taking refuge in Me, purified in the fire of wisdom, many have entered into My being.—(iv. 10.)

65. He who, established in unity, worshippeth Me, abiding in all beings, that Yogī liveth in Me, whatever his mode of living.—(vi. 31.)

How the Jñānis obtain Salvation.—

SHRĪ BHAGAVĀN said :

66. With roots above, branches below, the Asvattha is said to be indestructible; the leaves of it are hymns; he who knoweth it is a Veda-knower.—(xv. 1.)

67. Downwards and upwards spread the branches of it, nourished by the Guṇas, the objects of the senses its buds; and its roots grow downwards, the bonds of action in the world of men.—(xv. 2.)

68. Nor here may be acquired knowledge of its form, nor its end, nor its origin, nor its rooting place; this strongly-rooted Asvattha having been cut down by the unswerving weapon of non-attachment.—(xv. 3.)

69. That path beyond may be sought, treading which there is no return. "I go indeed to that original Puruṣha whence the ancient energy forth-streamed."—(xv. 4.)

70. How he who hath attained perfection obtaineth Brāhmaṇ, learn thou from me only succinctly, O Kaunteya, that highest state of wisdom.—(xviii. 50.)

71. United to Buddhi purified, controlling the self by firmness, having abandoned sound and the other objects of the senses, having laid aside passion and malice,—(xviii. 51.)

72. Dwelling in solitude, abstemious, speech, body and mind subdued, constantly fixed in meditation and Yoga, taking refuge in dispassion,—(xviii. 52.)

73. Having cast aside egoism, violence, arrogance, desire, wrath, covetousness, selfless and peaceful—he is fit to become Brâhman.—(xviii. 53.)

74. Becoming Brâhman, serene in the **self**, he neither grieveth nor desireth ; the same to all beings, he obtaineth supreme devotion to Me.—(xviii. 54.)

75. By devotion he knoweth Me in essence, who and what I am ; having thus known Me in essence he forthwith entereth into **That**.—(xviii. 55.)

76. Though ever performing all actions, taking refuge in Me, by My grace he obtaineth the internal indestructible Abode.—(xviii. 56.)

77. Renouncing mentally all works in Me, intent on Me, resorting to Buddhi-Yoga, have thy thought ever on Me.—(xviii. 57.)

78. Thinking on Me, thou shalt overcome all obstacles by My grace ; but if from egoism thou wilt not listen, thou shalt be destroyed utterly.—(xviii. 58.)

79. Verily the Mahâtmâs, O Pârtha ! partaking of My divine Prakṛiti, worship with Manas unwavering, having known Me, the imperishable source of beings.—(ix. 13.)

80. Always magnifying Me, strenuous, firm in vows, prostrating themselves before Me, they worship Me with devotion, ever harmonized.—(ix. 14.)

81. Others also sacrificing with the sacrifice of wisdom, worship Me as the One and the Manifold everywhere present.—(ix. 15.)

82. Īshvara dwelleth in the hearts of all beings, O Arjuna, by his Mâyâ causing all beings to revolve, as though mounted on a potter's wheel.—(xviii. 61.)

83. Flee unto Him for shelter with all thy being, O Bhârata; by His grace thou shalt obtain supreme peace, the everlasting dwelling-place.—(xviii. 62.)

84. Thus hath wisdom, more secret than secrecy (itself), been declared unto thee by Me; having reflected on it fully, then act thou as thou listest.—(xviii. 63.)

SECTION VII.

BHAKTI MARGA,
OR
THE PATH OF DEVOTION.

ARJUNA said :

1. Those devotees who ever harmonized worship Thee, and those also (who worship) the Indestructible, the Unmanifested, whether of these is the more learned in Yoga?—(xii. 1.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

2. They who with Manas fixed on Me, ever harmonized worship Me, with faith supreme endowed, these in My opinion are best in Yoga.—(xii. 2.)

3. He who constantly thinketh upon Me, not thinking ever of another, of him I am easily reached, O Pârtha, of this ever harmonized Yogî.—(viii. 14.)

4. He, the highest Purusha, O Pârtha, may be reached by unswerving devotion to Him alone, in whom all beings abide, by whom all This (*Universe*) is pervaded.—(viii. 22.)

5. To those men who worship Me alone, thinking of no other, to those ever harmonious, I bring full security of Yoga.—(ix. 22.)

6. He who offereth to Me with devotion a leaf, a flower, a fruit, water, that I accept from the purified self, offered as it is with devotion.—(ix. 26.)

7. The same am I to all beings ; there is none hateful to Me nor dear. They verily who worship Me with devotion, they are in Me, and I also in them.—(ix. 29.)

Unrighteous Devotee—

ARJUNA said :

8. He who is unsubdued but who possesseth faith, with Manas wandering away from Yoga, failing to attain

perfection in Yoga, what path doth he tread, O Kṛishṇa?—(vi. 37.)

9. Fallen from both, is he destroyed like a rent cloud, unsteadfast, O mighty-armed, deluded in the path of Brāhmaṇ?—(vi. 38.)

10. Deign, O Kṛishṇa, to completely dispel this doubt of mine; for there is none to be found save thyself able to destroy this doubt.—(vi. 39.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

11. O Son of Prithâ, neither in this world nor in the life to come is there destruction for him; never doth any who worketh righteousness, O Beloved, tread the path of woe.—(vi. 40.)

12. Even if the most sinful worship Me, with undivided heart, he too must be accounted righteous, for he hath rightly resolved;—(ix. 30.)

13. Speedily he becometh dutiful and goeth to eternal Peace. O Kaunteya, know thou for certain that My devotee perisheth never.—(ix. 31.)

14. They who take refuge with Me, O Pârtha! though of the womb of sin, women, Vâishyas, even Shûdras, they also tread the highest Path.—(ix. 32.)

15. How much rather than holy Brāhmaṇas and devoted royal Saints; having obtained this transient joyless world, worship thou Me.—(ix. 33.)

ARJUNA said.

16. Those that sacrifice full of faith, but casting aside the ordinances of the Shâstras, what is verily their condition, O Kṛishṇa? (Is it one of) Sâttva, Râjâs or Tâmas?—(xvii. 1.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

17. Threefold is by nature the unborn faith of the embodied—Sâttvic, Râjasic and Tâmasic. Hear thou of these.—(xvii. 2.)

18. The faith of each is shaped to his own nature, O Bhârata. The man consists of his faith; that which his faith is, he is even that.—(xvii. 3.)

19. Sâttvic men worship the Gods; Râjasic, the Yakshas and Râkshasas; the others, the Tâmasic folk, worship Pretas and troops of Bhûtas.—(xvii. 4.)

Bhakti-Yoga—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

20. He who beareth no ill-will to any being, friendly and compassionate, without attachment and egoism, balanced in pleasure and pain, and forgiving,—(xii. 13.)

21. Ever content, harmonious, with the self controlled, resolute, with Manas and Buddhi dedicated to Me, he, My devotee, is dear to Me.—(xii. 14.)

22. He from whom the world doth not shrink away, who doth not shrink away from the world, freed from the anxieties of joy, anger and fear, he is dear to Me.—(xii. 15.)

23. He who wants nothing, is pure, expert, passionless, untroubled, renouncing every undertaking, he, My devotee, is dear to Me.—(xii. 16.)

24. He who neither loveth nor hateth, nor grieveth, nor desireth, renouncing good and evil, full of devotion, he is dear to Me.—(xii. 17.)

25. Alike to foe and friend, and also in fame and ignominy, alike in cold and heat, pleasures and pains, destitute of attachment,—(xii. 18.)

26. Taking equally praise and reproach, silent, wholly content with what cometh, homeless, firm in mind, full of devotion, that man is dear to Me.—(xii. 19.)

27. They verily who partake of this Amṛita-Dharma, as taught herein, endued with faith, I their supreme

(Object), devotees, they are surpassingly dear to Me.—(xii. 20.)

28. By the delusion of the pairs of opposites, sprung from attraction and repulsion, O Bhârata ! all beings walk this universe wholly deluded, O Parantapa.—(vii. 27.)

29. But those men of pure deeds, in whom sin is come to an end, they, freed from the delusive pairs of opposites, worship Me, steadfast in vows.—(vii. 28.)

How the Bhaktas obtain Salvation—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

30. Those verily who, renouncing all actions in Me and intent on Me, worship meditating on Me, with whole-hearted Yoga,—(xii. 6.)

31. These I speedily lift up from the ocean of death and existence, O Pârtha, their minds being fixed on Me.—(xii. 7.)

32. Place thy Manas in Me, into Me let thy Buddhi enter ; then without doubt thou shalt abide in Me hereafter.—(xii. 8.)

33. But if thou art not able firmly to fix thy mind on Me, then by the Yoga of practice seek to reach Me, O Dhananjaya.—(xii. 9.)

34. If also thou art not equal to constant practice, be intent on My service ; performing actions for My sake, thou shalt attain perfection.—(xii. 10.)

35. If to do this even thou hast not strength, then, taking refuge in union with Me, renounce then all fruit of action, with the self controlled ;—(xii. 11.)

36. On Me fix thy Manas ; be devoted to Me ; sacrifice to Me ; prostrate thyself before Me ; harmonized thus in the **self**, thou shalt come unto Me, having Me as thy supreme Goal.—(ix. 34.)

SECTION VIII.

Y A J Ñ A ,

O R

S A C R I F I C E .

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Brâhmaṇ the oblation, Brâhmaṇ the clarified butter are offered to Brâhmaṇ the fire by Brâhmaṇ; unto Brâhmaṇ verily shall he go who in his action meditateth wholly upon Brâhmaṇ.—(iv. 24.)

2. Some Yogis offer up sacrifice to the gods; others sacrifice only by pouring sacrifice into the fire of Brâhmaṇ.—(iv. 25.)

3. Some pour as sacrifice hearing and the other senses into the fires of restraint; some pour sound and the other objects of sense into the fires of the senses as sacrifice;—(iv. 26.)

4. Others again into the wisdom-kindled fire of union (attained) by self control, pour as sacrifice all the functions of the senses and the functions of life;—(iv. 27.)

5. Yet others the sacrifice of wealth, the sacrifice of austerity, the sacrifice of Yoga, the sacrifice of silent reading and wisdom, men concentrated and of effectual vows;—(iv. 28.)

6. Yet others pour as sacrifice the outgoing breath in the incoming, and the incoming in the outgoing, restraining the flowing of the outgoing and incoming breaths, solely absorbed in Prâṇâyâma;—(iv. 29.)

7. Others, regular in food, pour as sacrifice their life-breaths in life-breaths. All these are knowers of sacrifice, and by sacrifice have destroyed their sins.—(iv. 30.)

8. The eaters of the Amṛita remains of sacrifices go to the eternal Brāhmaṇ. This world is not for the non-sacrificer, much less the other, O best of the Kurus.—(iv. 31.)

9. Many and various sacrifices are thus spread out before Brāhmaṇ. Know thou that all these are born of action, and thus knowing thou shalt be free.—(iv. 32.)

10. The sacrifice which is offered by men without desire for fruit, as enjoined by the ordinances, under the firm belief that sacrifice is a duty, that is Sāttvic.—(xvii. 11.)

11. That sacrifice offered with a view verily to fruit, and also indeed for self-glorification, O best of the Bhāratas ; know thou that to be Rājasic.—(xvii. 12.)

12. The sacrifice contrary to the ordinances, without distributing food, devoid of the Mantras and without gifts, empty of faith, is said to be Tāmasic.—(xvii. 13.)

SECTION IX.

TAPAS; OR AUSTERITY.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

1. Worship given to the Gods, to the twice-born, to Gurus and to the wise, purity, straightforwardness, continence and harmlessness are called the austerity of the body—(xvii. 14.)

2. Speech causing no annoyance, truthful, pleasant and beneficial, the practice of the study of Shâstras, are called the austerity of speech.—(xvii. 15.)

3. Mental happiness, equilibrium, silence, self-control, purity of nature—this is called the austerity of the mind.—(xvii. 16.)

4. This threefold austerity, performed by men with the utmost faith, without desire for fruit, harmonized, is said to be Sâttvic.—(xvii. 17.)

5. The austerity which is practised with the object of gaining respect, honour and reverence and for ostentation, is said to be Râjasic, unstable and fleeting.—(xvii. 18.)

6. The austerity done under a deluded understanding, with self-torture, or with the object of destroying another, that is declared Tâmasic.—(xvii. 19.)

7. The men who perform severe austerities, unenjoined by the Shâstras, wedded to vanity and egoism, impelled by the force of their desires and passions,—(xvii. 5.)

8. Unintelligent, tormenting the aggregated elements forming the body, and Me also, seated in the inner body, know these Âsuric in their resolves.—(xvii. 6.)

SECTION X.

DANAM,

OR

ALMS.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. That alms given to one who does nothing in return, believing that a gift ought to be made, in a (fit) place and time, to a worthy person, that alms is accounted Sâttvic—(xvii. 20.)

2. That given with a view to receiving in return, or looking for fruit again, or grudgingly, that alms is accounted Râjasic.—(xvii. 21.)

3. That alms given at an unfit place and time, and to unworthy persons, disrespectfully and contemptuously, that is declared Tâmasic.—(xvii. 22.)

Sacrifice, Alms and Austerity—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

4. Acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished, but should be performed ; sacrifice, gift, also austerity are the purifiers of the intelligent.—(xviii. 5.)

5. But even these actions should be done leaving aside attachment and fruit, O Pârtha ; that is my certain and best belief.—(xviii. 6.)

6. The fruit of meritorious deed, attached in the Vedas to sacrifices, to austerities, and also to almsgiving, the Yogî passeth all these by having known this, and goeth to the Supreme and ancient Seat.—(viii. 28.)

SECTION XI.

OM TAT SAT,

O R

THE DESIGNATION OF BRÂHMAN.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. '**Om Tat Sat**,' this has been considered to be the threefold designation of Brâhman. By that were ordained of old Brâhmaṇs, Vedas and Sacrifices.—(xvii. 23.)

2. Therefore with the pronounciation of '**Om**' the acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity as laid down in the ordinances are always commenced by the knowers of Brâhman.—(xvii. 24.)

3. With the pronounciation of '**Tat**' and without aiming at fruit are performed the various acts of sacrifice, austerity and gift by those desiring liberation.—(xvii. 25.)

4. '**Sat**' is used in the sense of reality and goodness likewise, O Pârtha, the word '**Sat**' is used in the sense of a good work.—(xvii. 26.)

5. Steadfastness in sacrifice, austerity and gift is also called '**Sat**,' and an action for the sake of **That** is also named '**Sat**.'—(xvii. 27.)

6. Whatsoever is wrought without faith, oblation, gift, austerity, or other deed, '**Asat**' it is called, O Pârtha; it is naught here or hereafter.—(xvii. 28.)

7. All the gates closed, Manas confined in the heart, the life-breath fixed in his own head, firm in Yoga,—(viii. 12.)

8. '**Om**'! the one-syllabled Brâhman, reciting, thinking upon Me, he who goeth forth, abandoning the body, he goeth to the highest Goal.—(viii. 13.)

SECTION XII.

SANNYĀSA,
OR
RENUNCIATION.

ARJUNA said :

1. I desire, O mighty-armed ! to know severally the essence of renunciation, O Hṛishīkeshā, and relinquishment, O Keshinisūdana.—(xviii. 1.)

SHRĪ BHAGAVĀN said :

2. Sages have known as renunciation the renouncing of works with desire ; the relinquishing of the fruit of all action is called relinquishment by the wise.—(xviii. 2.)

3. " Action should be relinquished as an evil," declare some thoughtful men ; " acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished," say others.—(xviii. 3.)

Renunciation and Relinquishment are not different. Shri Bhagavān's conclusion regarding them.

SHRĪ BHAGAVĀN said :

4. Hear my conclusions as to that relinquishment, O best of the Bhāratas ; since relinquishment, O tiger of men, has been explained as threefold.—(xviii. 4.)

5. Acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished, but should be performed ; sacrifice, gift and also austerity are the purifiers of the intelligent.—(xviii. 5.)

6. But even these actions should be done leaving aside attachment and fruit, O Pārtha ; that is my certain and best belief.—(xviii. 6.)

7. Verily renunciation of actions that are prescribed is not proper ; the relinquishment thereof from delusion is said to be Tāmasic.—(xviii. 7.)

8. He who relinquisheth an action from fear of physical suffering, saying, 'Painful,' (thus) performing a Râjasic relinquishment obtaineth not the fruit of relinquishment.—(xviii. 8.)

9. He who performeth a prescribed action, saying, "It ought to be done," O Arjuna, relinquishing attachment and also fruit, that relinquishment is regarded as Sâttvic.—(xviii. 9.)

10. The relinquisher pervaded by Sâttva, intelligent and with doubts cut away, hateth not unpleasurable action nor is attached to pleasurable.—(xviii. 10.)

11. Nor indeed can embodied beings completely relinquish action; verily he who relinquisheth the fruit of action he is said to be a relinquisher.—(xviii. 11.)

12. Good, evil and mixed—threefold is the fruit of action hereafter for the non-relinquisher; but there is none ever for the renouncer.—(xviii. 12.)

13. He that performeth such action as his duty, independently of the fruit of action, he is a Sannyâsî, and he is a Yogî, not he that is without fire and who doeth nothing.—(vi. 1.)

14. That which is called renunciation know thou that as Yoga, O Paṇḍava; nor doth any one become a Yogî with the formative will unrenounced.—(vi. 2)

15. But without Yoga, O mighty-armed, renunciation is hard to attain to; the Yoga-harmonized Muni swiftly goeth to Brâhmaṇ.—(v. 6.)

16. Man winneth not freedom from action by abstaining from activity, nor by mere renunciation (of activity) doth he rise to perfection.—(iii. 4.)

17. He whose Buddhi is everywhere unattached, the Self subdued, dead to desires, he goeth by renunciation to the supreme perfection of freedom from Karma.—(xviii. 49.)

18. Thy business is with the action only, never with its fruits ; so let not the fruit of action be thy motive, nor be thou to inaction attached.—(ii. 47.)

19. He should be known as a perpetual Sannyâsî, who neither hateth nor desireth ; free from the pairs of opposites, O mighty-armed, he is easily set free from bondage.—(v. 3.)

20. When a man feeleth no attachment either for the objects of sense or for actions, renouncing the formative will, then, he is said to be enthroned in Yoga.—(vi. 4.)

21. Mentally renouncing all actions, the sovereign dweller in the body resteth serenely in the nine-gated city, neither acting nor causing to act.—(v. 13.)

22. For a Muni who is seeking Yoga, action is called the means ; for the same Muni, when he is enthroned in Yoga, serenity is called the means.—(vi. 3.)

23. Better indeed is wisdom than constant practice ; than wisdom meditation is better ; than meditation renunciation of the fruit of action ; on renunciation follows peace.—(xii. 12.)

SECTION XIII.

DHYÂNA YOGA,

OR

THE YOGA OF MEDITATION.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Let the Yogî constantly engage himself in Yoga, remaining in a secret place by himself, with thought and Self subdued, freed from hope and greed.—(vi. 10.)

2. In a pure place, established on a fixed seat of his own, neither very much raised nor very low, made of a cloth, a black antelope skin and kusha grass, one over the other.—(vi. 11.)

3. There, having made Manas one-pointed, with thought and the functions of the senses subdued, steady on his seat, he should practise Yoga for the purification of the Self.—(vi. 12.)

4. Holding the body, head and neck erect, immovably steady, looking fixedly at the point of the nose, with unwandering gaze,—(vi. 13.)

5. Having external contacts excluded, and with gaze fixed between the eyebrows; having made the outgoing and incoming breaths equal, moving within the nostrils,—(v. 27.)

6. The Self serene, fearless, firm in the vow of Brahmachârî, Manas controlled, thinking on Me, harmonized, let him sit aspiring after Me.—(vi. 14.)

7. With senses, Manas and Buddhi ever controlled, solely pursuing liberation, the Muni, having for ever cast away desire, fear and passion, he verily is liberated.—(v. 28.)

8. That in which the mind finds rest, quieted by the practice of Yoga, that in which he, seeing the **Self** by the **Self** in the **Self**, is satisfied;—(vi. 20.)

9. That in which he findeth the supreme delight which the Buddhi can grasp beyond the senses, wherein established he moveth not from the Reality ;—(vi. 21.)

10. Which, having obtained, he thinketh there is no greater gain beyond it ; wherein established, he is not shaken even by heavy sorrow ;—(vi. 22.)

11. That should be known by the name of Yoga, this disconnection from the union with pain. This Yoga must be clung to with a firm conviction and steady thoughts.—(vi. 23.)

12. Verily, Yoga is not for him who eateth too much, nor who abstaineth to excess, nor who is too much addicted to sleep, nor even to wakefulness, O Arjuna !—(vi. 16.)

13. Yoga killeth out all pain for him who is regulated in eating and amusement, regulated in performing actions, regulated in sleeping and waking.—(vi. 17.)

14. The Yogî is greater than the ascetics ; he is thought to be greater than even the wise ; the Yogî is greater than the men of action ; therefore become thou a Yogî, O Arjuna !—(vi. 46.)

15. And among all Yogîs, he who full of faith, with the inner **Self** abiding in Me, adoreth Me, he is considered by Me to be the most completely harmonized.—(vi. 47.)

16. When his subdued thought is fixed on the **Self**, free from longing after all desirable things, then it is said, “he is harmonized.”—(vi. 18.)

17. As a lamp sheltered from the wind flickereth not, to such is likened the Yogî of subdued thought, absorbed in the Yoga of the **Self**.—(vi. 19.)

18. The Yogî, ever united thus with the **Self**, with Manas controlled, goeth to Peace, to the supreme Nirvâṇa that abideth in Me.—(vi. 15.)

SECTION XIV.

MANAS,
OR
THE MIND

ARJUNA said:

1. This Yoga which Thou hast declared to be by equanimity, O Madhusûdana, I see not a stable foundation for it, owing to restlessness;—(vi. 33.)

2. For Manas is verily restless, O Kṛishṇa ! it is impetuous, strong, difficult to bend ; I deem it as hard to curb as the wind.—(vi. 34.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

3. Without doubt, O mighty-armed, Manas is hard to curb and restless ; but it may be curbed by constant practice and by indifference.—(vi. 35.)

4. Yoga is hard to attain, methinks, by a Self that is uncontrolled ; but by the self-controlled it is attainable by properly directed energy.—(vi. 36.)

5. Abandoning without reserve all desires born of the imagination, by Manas curbing in the aggregate of the senses on every side,—(vi. 24.)

6. Little by little let him gain tranquility by means of Buddhi controlled by steadiness, having made Manas abide in the **Self**, let him not think of anything.—(vi. 25.)

7. As often as the wavering and unsteady Manas goeth forth, so often, reining it in, let him bring it under the control of the **Self**.—(vi. 26.)

8. Let him raise the Self by the **Self**, and not let the Self become depressed ; for verily is the **Self** the friend of the Self, and also the **Self** the Self's enemy ;—(vi. 5.)

9. The **Self** is the friend of the Self of him in whom the Self by the **Self** is vanquished ; but to the unsubdued Self, the **Self** verily becometh hostile as an enemy.—(vi. 6.)

10. The higher Self of him who is **Self**-controlled and peaceful, is uniform in cold and heat, pleasure and pain, as well as in honour and dishonour.—(vi. 7.)

11. The determinate reason is but one in this mortal life, O joy of the Kurus ; many-branched and endless are the thoughts of the irresolute.—(ii. 41.)

12. Who sitteth, controlling the organs of action, but dwelling in his mind on the objects of the senses, that bewildered man is called a hypocrite.—(iii. 6.)

13. But who, controlling the senses by Manas, O Arjuna, with the organs of action without attachment, performeth Yoga by action, he is worthy.—(iii. 7.)

14. There is no Buddhi for the non-harmonized, nor for the non-harmonized is there concentration ; for him without concentration there is no peace, and for the unpeaceful how can there be happiness ?—(ii. 66.)

15. Such of the roving senses as the Manas yieldeth to, that hurries away the understanding, just as the gale (hurries away) ships upon the waters.—(ii. 67.)

16. He whose Manas is free from anxiety amid pains, indifferent amid pleasures, loosed from passion, fear and anger, he is called a Muni of stable mind.—(ii. 56.)

17. Even here on earth everything is overcome by those whose Manas remains balanced ; Brāhmaṇ is incorruptible and balanced ; therefore they are established in Brāhmaṇ.—(v. 19.)

18. Supreme joy is for this Yogī whose Manas is peaceful, whose passion-nature is calmed, who is sinless and of the nature of Brāhmaṇ.—(vi. 27.)

SECTION XV.

K Â M A ,
OR
D E S I R E .

ARJUNA said :

1. But dragged on by what does a man commit sin, reluctantly indeed, O Varshneya, as it were by force constrained?—(iii. 36.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

2. It is desire, it is wrath, begotten by Râjas-energy ; all-consuming, all-polluting, know thou this as our foe here on earth.—(iii. 37.)

3. As a flame is enveloped by smoke, as a mirror by dust, as an embryo is wrapped by the womb, so This (*universe*) is enveloped by it.—(iii. 38.)

4. Enveloped is wisdom by this constant enemy of the wise in the form of desire, which is insatiable as a flame.—(iii. 39.)

5. The senses, Manas and Buddhi are said to be its seat ; by these enveloping wisdom, it bewilders the dweller in the body.—(iii. 40.)

6. Therefore, O best of the Bhâratas, mastering first the senses, do thou slay this thing of sin, destructive of wisdom and knowledge.—(iii. 41.)

7. It is said that the senses are great ; greater than the senses is Manas ; greater than Manas is Buddhi ; but what is greater than Buddhi, is he (*Kâma*).—(iii. 42.)

8. Thus understanding him as greater than Buddhi, restraining the Self by the **Self**, slay thou, O mighty-armed, the enemy in the form of desire, difficult to overcome.—(iii. 43.)

9. He attaineth Peace into whom all desires flow as rivers flow into the ocean, which is filled with water but remaineth unmoved—not he who desireth desire,—(ii. 70.)

10. Surrendering themselves to insatiable desires, possessed with vanity, conceit and arrogance, holding evil ideas through delusion (they) engage in action with impure resolves.—(xvi. 10.)

11. Giving themselves over to unmeasured thought whose end is death, regarding the gratification of desires as the highest, feeling sure that this is all.—(xvi. 11.)

12. Held in bondage by a hundred ties of expectation, given over to lust and anger, they strive to obtain by unlawful means hoards of wealth for sensual enjoyments.—(xvi. 12.)

13. Bewildered by numerous thoughts, enmeshed in the web of delusion, addicted to the gratification of desire, they fall downwards into a foul hell.—(xvi. 16.)

14. Triple is the gate of this hell, destructive of the Self—lust, wrath and greed; therefore let man renounce these three.—(xvi. 21.)

15. A man liberated from these three gates of darkness, O son of Kuntî, accomplisheth his own welfare and thus reacheth the highest goal.—(xvi. 22.)

16. By the delusion of the pairs of opposites, sprung from attraction and repulsion, O Bhârata! all beings walk this universe wholly deluded, O Parantapa.—(vii. 27.)

17. Brahmâ-Nirvâṇa lies near to those who know themselves, who are disjoined from desire and passion, subdued in nature, of subdued thoughts.—(v. 26.)

18. Hoping for naught, his mind and self controlled, having abandoned all greed, performing action by the body alone, he doth not commit sin.—(iv. 21.)

19. Whoso forsaketh all desires and goeth onwards free from yearnings, selfless and without egoism—he goeth to Peace.—(ii. 71.)

SECTION XVI.

INDRIYA,

OR

THE SENSES.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Affection and aversion for the objects of sense abide in the senses ; let none come under the dominion of these two ; they are his adversaries.—(iii. 34.)

2. Man, musing on the objects of sense, conceiveth an attachment to these ; from attachment ariseth desire ; from desire anger cometh forth ;—(ii. 62.)

3. From anger proceedeth delusion ; from delusion confused memory ; from confused memory the destruction of Buddhi ; from the destruction of Buddhi, he perishes.—(ii. 63.)

4. But the disciplined Self, moving among sense-objects with senses free from attraction and repulsion, mastered by the **Self**, goeth to Peace.—(ii. 64.)

5. In that Peace the extinction of all pains ariseth for him, for of him whose heart is peaceful the Buddhi soon attaineth equilibrium.—(ii. 65.)

6. The objects of the sense, but not the taste (for them), turn away from an abstemious dweller in the body ; and even taste turneth away from him after the Supreme is seen.—(ii. 59.)

7. O son of Kuntî, the excited senses of (even) a wise man, though careful, impetuously carry away his Manas.—(ii. 60.)

8. Having restrained them all, he should sit harmonized, devoted wholly to Me; for whose senses are mastered, of him the understanding is well-poised.—(ii. 61.)

9. When, again, as a tortoise draws in on all sides its limbs, he withdraws his senses from the objects of sense, then is his understanding well-poised.—(ii. 58.)

10. Therefore, O mighty-armed, whose senses are all completely restrained from the objects of sense, of him the understanding is well poised.—(ii. 68.)

11. When a man feeleth no attachment, either for the objects of sense or for actions, renouncing the formative will, then, he is said to be enthroned in Yoga.—(vi. 4.)

12. The delights that are contact-born they are verily wombs of pain, for they have beginning and ending, O Kaunteya; not in them may rejoice the wise.—(v. 22.)

13. The contacts of the senses, O son of Kuntî, giving cold and heat, pleasure and pain, they come and go, impermanent; endure them bravely, O Bhârata.—(ii. 14.)

14. The man whom these torment not, O chief of men, balanced in pain and pleasure, steadfast, he is fitted for immortality.—(ii. 15.)

SECTION XVII.

GUṆA TRAYAM,
OR
THE THREE ENERGIES.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

1. Sâttva, Râjas, Tâmas, such are the Guṇas, Prakṛiti-born ; they bind fast in the body, O great-armed one, the indestructible dweller in the body.—(xiv. 5.)

2. Puruṣha seated in Prakṛiti useth the attributes born of Prakṛiti ; the attachment to the attributes is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs.—(xiii. 21.)

3. The natures that are Sâttvic, Râjasic, Tâmasic, these know as from Me ; not I in them, but they in Me.—(vii. 12.)

4. All this world, deluded by these natures made by the three Guṇas, knoweth not Me, above these, imperishable.—(vii. 13.)

5. This divine Mâyâ of Mine, Guṇa-made, is hard to pierce ; they who come to Me, they cross over this Mâyâ.—(vii. 14.)

6. There is not an entity, either on the earth or again in heaven among the Gods, that is liberated from these three Guṇas, born of Prakṛiti.—(xviii. 40.)

7. All actions are wrought by the energies of nature only. The Self, deluded by egoism, thinketh : “ I am the doer.”—(iii. 27.)

8. But he, O mighty-armed, who knoweth the essence of the divisions of the energies and functions, holding that “ the energies move amid the energies ” is not bound.—(iii. 28.)

9. Those deluded by the energies of nature are attached to the functions of the energies. The man of perfect knowledge should not unsettle the foolish whose knowledge is imperfect.—(iii. 29.)

10. The Vedas deal with the three attributes; be thou above these three attributes, O Arjuna; beyond the pairs of opposites, ever steadfast in Sâttva, careless of possessions, full of the **Self**.—(ii. 45.)

11. When the Seer perceiveth no agent other than the Guṇas, and knoweth **that** which is higher than the Guṇas, he entereth into My nature.—(xiv. 19.)

The marks of those crossing the Guṇas—

SHRÎ BHAGAVAN said :

12. When the dweller in the body hath crossed over these three Guṇas, whence all bodies have been produced, liberated from birth, death, old age and sorrow, he drinketh the nectar of Immortality.—(xiv. 20.)

ARJUNA said :

13. What are the marks of him who hath crossed over the three Guṇas, O Lord? How acteth he, and how doth he go beyond these three Guṇas?—(xiv. 21.)

SHRÎ BHAGÂVÂN said :

14. He, O Pâṇḍava, who hateth not radiance, nor outgoing energy, nor even delusion when present, nor longeth after them, absent;—(xiv. 22.)

15. He who, seated as a neutral, is unshaken by the Guṇas, who, saying, "The Guṇas revolve," standeth apart immovable,—(xiv. 23.)

16. Balanced in pleasure and pain, self-reliant, to whom a lump of earth, a rock and gold are alike; the same to loved and unloved, firm, the same in censure and in praise,—(xiv. 24.)

17. The same in honour and ignominy, the same to friend and foe, abandoning all undertakings—he is said to have crossed over the Guṇas.—(xiv. 25.)

18. And he who serveth Me exclusively by the Yoga of devotion, he, crossing beyond the Guṇas, he is fit to become Brāhmaṇ.—(xiv. 26.)

Division of the Guṇas—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

19. Of these Sâttva, from its stainlessness, luminous and healthy, bindeth by the attachment to bliss and the attachment to wisdom, O sinless one.—(xiv. 6.)

20. Râjas, the passion-nature, know thou, is the source of attachment and thirst for life, O Kaunteya, that bindeth the dweller in the body by the attachment to action.—(xiv. 7.)

21. But Tâmas, know thou, born of unwisdom, is the deluder of all dwellers in the body ; that bindeth by heedlessness, indolence and sloth, O Bhârata.—(xiv. 8.)

22. Sâttva attacheth to bliss, Râjas to action, O Bhârata. Tâmas, verily having shrouded wisdom, attacheth on the contrary to heedlessness.—(xiv. 9.)

23. Now Sâttva prevaieth, overcoming Râjas and Tâmas, O Bhârata. (Now) Râjas (overcoming) Sâttva and Tâmas ; and (now) Tâmas (overcoming) Sâttva and Râjas.—(xiv. 10.)

24. When the wisdom-light streameth forth from all the gates of the body, then it may be known that Sâttva is increasing.—(xiv. 11.)

25. Greed, outgoing energy, undertaking of actions, restlessness, desire—these are born of the increase of Râjas, O best of the Bhâratas.—(xiv. 12.)

26. Darkness, stagnation and heedlessness, and also delusion—these are born of the increase of Tâmas, O joy of the Kurus.—(xiv. 13.)

27. From Sâttva wisdom is born, and also greed from Râjas; heedlessness and delusion are of Tâmas, and also unwisdom.—(xiv. 17).

28. They rise upwards who are settled in Sâttva; the Râjasic dwell in the midmost place; the Tâmasic go downwards, enveloped in the vilest qualities.—(xiv. 18.)

29. The division of Buddhi and of firmness, also three-fold according to the Guṇas, hear thou related, unreservedly and severally, O Dhananjaya.—(xviii. 29.)

30. That which knoweth energy and abstinence, what ought to be done and what ought not to be done, fear and fearlessness, bondage and liberation, that Buddhi is Sâttvic, O Pârtha.—(xviii. 30.)

31. That by which one understandeth awry Dharma and Adharma, and also what ought to be done and what ought not to be done, that Buddhi, O Pârtha, is Râjasic.—(xviii. 31.)

32. That which, enwrapped in darkness, thinketh Adharma to be Dharma, and (seeth) all things subverted, that Buddhi, O Pârtha, is Tâmasic.—(xviii. 32.)

33. That firmness by which from unwavering Yoga, by which one restraineth the actions of Manas, of the life-breaths and of the sense-organs, that firmness, O Pârtha, is Sâttvic.—(xviii. 33.)

34. But the firmness, O Arjuna, by which, from attachment desirous of fruit, one holdeth fast Dharma, desire and wealth, that firmness, O Pârtha, is Râjasic.—(xviii. 34.)

35. That by which one from stupidity doth not abandon sleep, fear, grief, despair, and also vanity, that firmness, O Pârtha, is Tâmasic.—(xviii. 35.)

36. Sâttvic men worship the Gods ; Râjasic the Yakshas and Râkshasas ; the others the Tâmasic folk, worship Pretas and troops of Bhûtas.—(xvii. 4.)

37. Knowledge, action and actor in the category of Guṇas are also said to be (severally) threefold, from the difference of Guṇas ; hear thou duly these also.—(xviii. 19.)

38. That by which one indestructible Being is seen in all beings, inseparate in the separated, know thou that knowledge as Sâttvic.—(xviii. 20.)

39. But the knowledge which regardeth the several manifold existences in all beings as separate, that knowledge know thou as Râjasic.—(xviii. 21.)

40. While that which clingeth to each one thing as if it were the whole, without reason, without grasping the reality, narrow, that is declared to be Tâmasic.—(xviii. 22.)

41. An action which is ordained, done by one undesirous of fruit, devoid of attachment, without passion or malice, that is called Sâttvic.—(xviii. 23.)

42. But that action that is done by one longing for desires or, again, with egoism, or with much effort, that is declared to be Râjasic.—(xviii. 24.)

43. The action undertaken from delusion, without regard to capacity and to consequences—loss and injury (to others) that is declared to be Tâmasic.—(xviii. 25.)

44. It is said the fruit of a good action is Sâttvic and spotless ; verily the fruit of Râjas is pain, and the fruit of Tâmas unwisdom.—(xiv. 16.)

45. Liberated from attachment, not asserting the personality, being an egoist, endued with firmness and vigour, unturned by success or failure, that actor is called Sâttvic.—(xviii. 26.)

46. Passionate, desiring to obtain the fruit of actions, greed, harmful, impure, moved by joy and sorrow, such an actor is pronounced Rājasic.—(xviii. 27.)

47. Discordant, vulgar, stubborn, cheating, malicious, indolent, despairful, procrastinating, that actor is called Tāmasic.—(xviii. 28.)

48. The food also which is dear to each is threefold, as also sacrifice, austerity and almsgiving. Hear thou the distinction of these.—(xvii. 7.)

49. The foods that augment vitality, energy, vigour, health, joy and cheerfulness, delicious, bland, substantial and agreeable are dear to the Sāttvic.—(xvii. 8.)

50. The Rājasic desire foods that are bitter, sour, saline, over-hot, pungent, dry and burning, and which produce pain, grief and sickness.—(xvii. 9.)

51. That which is stale and flat, putrid and corrupt, leavings also and unclean, is the food dear to the Tāmasic.—(xvii. 10.)

52. The sacrifice which is offered by men without desire for fruit, as enjoined by the ordinances, under the firm belief that sacrifice is a duty, that is Sāttvic.—(xvii. 11.)

53. The sacrifice offered with a view verily to fruit, and indeed for self-glorification, O best of the Bhāratas ; know thou that to be Rājasic.—(xvii. 12.)

54. The sacrifice contrary to the ordinances, without distributing food, devoid of the Mantras and without gifts, empty of faith, is said to be Tāmasic.—(xvii. 13.)

55. The threefold austerity, performed by men with the utmost faith, without desire for fruit, harmonized, is said to be Sāttvic.—(xvii. 17.)

56. The austerity which is practised with the object of gaining respect, honour and reverence, and for ostentation is said to be Rājasic, unstable and fleeting.—(xvii. 18.)

57. The austerity done under a deluded understanding, with self-torture, or with the object of destroying another, that is declared Tâmasic.—(xvii. 19.)

58. The alms given to one who does nothing in return, believing that a gift ought to be made, in a (fit) place and time, to a worthy person, that alms is accounted Sâttvic.—(xvii. 20.)

59. That given with a view to receiving in return, or looking for fruit again, or grudgingly, that alms is accounted Râjasic.—(xvii. 21.)

60. That alms given at unfit place and time, and to unworthy persons, disrespectfully and contemptuously, that is declared Tâmasic.—(xvii. 22.)

61. Verily renunciation of actions that are prescribed is not proper; the relinquishment thereof from delusion is said to be Tâmasic.—(xvii. 7.)

62. He who relinquisheth an action from fear of physical suffering, saying, "Painful" (thus) performing a Râjasic relinquishment obtaineth not the fruit of relinquishment.—(xviii. 8.)

63. He who performeth a prescribed action, saying, "It ought to be done," O Arjuna, relinquishing attachment and also fruit, that relinquishment is regarded as Sâttvic.—(xviii. 9.)

64. And now the threefold kinds of pleasure hear thou from Me, O bull of the Bhâratas; that in which one by practice rejoiceth, and which putteth an end to pain.—(xviii. 36.)

65. Which at first is as venom, but in the end is as nectar; that pleasure is said to be Sâttvic, born of the blissful knowledge of the **Self**.—(xviii. 37.)

66. That which from the union of the senses with their objects at first is as nectar, but in the end is like venom, that pleasure is accounted Râjasic.—(xviii. 38.)

67. That pleasure which both at first and afterwards is delusive of the self, arising from sleep, indolence and heedlessness, that is declared Tâmasic.—(xviii. 39.)

68. If Sâttva prevaieth when the embodied goeth to dissolution, then he goeth forth to the spotless worlds of the great Sages.—(xiv. 14.)

69. Having gone to dissolution in Râjas, he is born among those attached to action ; if dissolved in Tâmas, he is born in the wombs of the senseless.—(xiv. 15.)

SECTION XVIII.

MARANA-KÂLA,

OR

THE TIME OF DEATH.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. And he who, casting off the body, goeth forth thinking upon Me only at the time of the end, he entereth into My being ; there is no doubt of that.—(viii. 5.)

2. Whosoever at the end abandoneth the body, thinking upon any being, to that only he goeth, O Kaunteya, ever to that conformed in nature.—(viii. 6.)

3. Therefore at all times think upon Me only, and fight. With Manas and Buddhi set on Me, without doubt thou shalt come to Me.—(viii. 7.)

4. With the mind not wandering after aught else, harmonized by continual practice, constantly meditating, O Pârtha, one goeth to the Purusha, Supreme, Divine.—(viii. 8.)

5. He who thinketh upon the Ancient, the Omniscient, the All-Ruler, minuter than the atom, the Supporter of all, of form imaginable, refulgent as the sun beyond the darkness.—(viii. 9.)

6. In the time of forthgoing, with unshaken Manas, fixed in devotion, by the power of Yoga drawing together his life-breath in the centre of the two eyebrows, he goeth to this Purusha, Supreme, Divine.—(viii. 10.)

7. All the gates closed, Manas confined in the heart, the life-breath fixed in his own head, firm in Yoga.—(viii. 12.)

8. "**Om**!" the one-syllabled Brāhmaṇ, reciting, thinking upon Me, he who goeth forth, abandoning the body, he goeth to the highest goal.—(viii. 13.)

9. They who know Me as Adhibhūta, as Adhidaiva and as Adhiyagnya, they, harmonized in mind, know Me verily even in the time of forthgoing.—(vii. 30.)

10. If Sāttva verily prevaieth when the embodied goeth to dissolution, then he goeth forth to the spotless worlds of the great Sages.—(xiv. 14.)

11. Having gone to dissolution in Rājas, he is born among those attached to action; if dissolved in Tāmas, he is born in the wombs of the senseless.—(xiv. 15.)

12. That time wherein going forth, Yogīs return not, and also that wherein going forth they return, that time shall I declare to thee, O prince of the Bhāratas.—(viii. 23.)

13. Fire, light, day-time, the bright fortnight, the six months of the northern path—then, going forth, the men who know Brāhmaṇ go to Brāhmaṇ.—(viii. 24.)

14. Smoke, night-time, the dark fortnight also, the six months of the southern path—then the Yogī, obtaining the moonlight, returneth.—(viii. 25.)

15. Light and darkness, these are thought the world's eternal paths; by the one he goeth who returneth not, by the other he who returneth again.—(viii. 26.)

16. Knowing these paths, O Pārtha, the Yogī is nowise perplexed. Therefore in all times be firm in Yoga, O Arjuna.—(viii. 27.)

SECTION XIX.

PUNARJANMA,

OR

REINCARNATION.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Many births have been left behind by Me and by thee, O Arjuna. I know them all, but thou knowest not thine, Parantapa.—(iv. 5.)

2. Smoke, night-time, the dark fortnight also, the six months of the southern path—then the Yogî, obtaining the moonlight, returneth.—(viii. 25.)

3. If Sâttva verily prevaieth when the embodied goeth to dissolution, then he goeth forth to the spotless worlds of the great Sages.—(xiv. 14.)

4. Having gone to dissolution in Râjas, he is born among those attached to action; if dissolved in Tâmas, he is born in wombs of the senseless.—(xiv. 15.)

5. Purusha, seated in Prakṛiti, useth the attributes born of Prakṛiti; the attachment to the attributes is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs.—(xiii. 21.)

6. Âsuric men know not either right energy or right abstinence; nor purity, nor even propriety, nor truth is in them.—(xvi. 7.)

7. Given over to egoism, power, insolence, lust and wrath, these malicious ones hate Me in the bodies of others and in their own.—(xvi. 18.)

8. These haters, evil, pitiless, vilest among men in the world, I ever throw down into Âsuric wombs.—(xvi. 19.)

9. Cast in an Âsuric womb, deluded birth after birth, attaining not to Me, O Kaunteya, they sink into the lowest depths.—(xvi. 20.)

10. The knowers of the three (*Vedas*), the Soma-drinkers, the purified from sin, worshipping Me with sacrifice, pray of Me the way to Svarga; they, ascending to the holy world of the God Indra, eat in heaven the divine feasts of the Gods.—(ix. 20.)

11. They, having enjoyed the spacious Svarga-world, their holiness withered, come back to this mortal world. Following the virtues enjoined by the three (*Vedas*), desiring desires, they obtain the transitory.—(ix. 21.)

12. The worlds, beginning with the world of Brahmâ, they come and go, O Arjuna; but he who cometh unto Me, O Kaunteya, he knoweth birth no more.—(viii. 16.)

13. Men without faith in this (*Gîtâ*)-Dharma, O Parantapa, not reaching Me, return to the paths of this mortal world.—(ix. 3.)

ARJUNA said :

14. He who is unsubdued, but who possesseth faith, with Manas wandering away from Yoga, failing to attain perfection in Yoga, what path doth he tread, O Krishna?—(vi. 37.)

SHRI BHAGAVÂN said :

15. O son of Pârtha, neither in this world nor in the life to come is there destruction for him; never doth any who worketh righteousness, O beloved, tread the path of woe.—(vi. 40.)

16. Having attained to the worlds of the pure-doing, and having dwelt there for eternal years, he who fell from Yoga is reborn in a pure and blessed house;—(vi. 41.)

17. Or he may even be born into a family of wise Yogîs; but such a birth as that is very hard to obtain in this world.—(vi. 42.)

18. There he recovereth the characteristics belonging to his former body, and with these again laboureth for perfection, O joy of the Kurus !—(vi. 43.)

19. By that former practice he is irresistibly swept away. Only wishing to know Yoga, even the seeker after Yoga goeth beyond the Brâhmic world.—(vi. 44.)

20. But the Yogî, labouring with assiduity, purified from sin, fully perfected through manifold births, he reacheth the supreme Goal.—(vi. 45.)

21. Those verily who, renouncing all actions in Me, and intent on Me, worship meditating on Me, with whole-hearted Yoga,—(xii. 6.)

22. These I speedily lift up from the ocean of death and existence, O Pârtha, their minds being fixed on Me.—(xii. 7.)

SECTION XX.

SRISHTI,

OR

THE CREATION.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Earth, water, fire, air, ether, Manas and Buddhi also, and Ahankâra—these are the eightfold division of My Prakṛiti.—(vii. 4.)

2. This the inferior. Know My other Prakṛiti, the higher, the life-element, O mighty-armed, by which the universe is upheld.—(vii. 5.)

3. Know this to be the womb of all beings. I am the going forth of the whole universe and likewise its dissolving.—(vii. 6.)

4. My womb is the Mahat-Brahmâ ; in that I place the germ ; thence cometh the production of all beings, O Bhârata.—(xiv. 3.)

5. In whatsoever wombs mortals are produced, O Kaunteya, the Mahat-Brahmâ is their womb, I their generating father.—(xiv. 4.)

6. All beings, O Kaunteya ! go into My Prakṛiti at the end of a Kalpa ; at the beginning of a Kalpa I again send them out.—(ix. 7.)

7. Abiding Prakṛiti's Lord, I send forth again and again all this multitude of beings, helpless, by the force of Prakṛiti.—(ix. 8.)

8. By My presiding, Prakṛiti sends forth the moving and the unmoving ; because of this, O Kaunteya, the universe revolves.—(ix. 10.)

9. Nor do these works bind Me, O Dhananjaya, enthroned on high, unattached to these works.—(ix. 9.)

10. The seven great Rishis, the ancient Four, and also the Manas, were born of My nature and mind; of them this race was generated.—(x. 6.)

11. The people who know the day of Brahmâ, a thousand Yugas in duration, and the night, a thousand ages in ending, they know day and night.—(viii. 17.)

12. From the unmanifested all the manifested stream forth at the coming of day; at the coming of night they dissolve, even in that called the unmanifested.—(viii. 18.)

13. This multitude of beings, going forth repeatedly, is dissolved at the coming of night; by ordination, O Pârtha, it streams forth at the coming of day.—(viii. 19.)

14. Therefore verily there existeth higher than the unmanifested, another unmanifested, eternal, which, in the destroying of all beings, is not destroyed.—(viii. 20.)

15. Beings are manifest in their origin, manifest in their midmost state, O Bhârata, unmanifest likewise are they in dissolution. What room then for lamentation?—(ii. 28.)

16. Whatever creature is born, immobile or mobile, know thou, O best of the Bhâratas, it is from the union between the field and the knower of the field.—(xiii. 26.)

SECTION XXI.

KSHETRA KSHETRAJÑA,

OR

THE FIELD AND THE KNOWER
OF THE FIELD.

SHRĪ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. This body, son of Kuntî, is called the Field; that which knoweth it is called the Knower of the Field by the Sages.—(xiii. 1.)

2. Understand Me as the Knower of the Field in all Fields, O Bhârata. Wisdom as to the Field and the Knower of the Field, that in My opinion is the wisdom.—(xiii. 2.)

3. What that field is and of what nature, how modified, and whence it is, and what He is and what His powers, hear that now briefly from Me.—(xiii. 3.)

4. Rishis have sung in manifold ways, in many various chants, and in decisive Brahmâ-sutra verses, full of reasonings.—(xiii. 4.)

5. The great elements, Ahankâra, Buddhi, and also the Unmanifested, the ten senses, and the one, and the five pastures of the senses.—(xiii. 5.)

6. Desire, aversion, pleasure, pain, combination, intelligence, firmness, these, briefly described, constitute the Field and its modifications.—(xiii. 6.)

7. Know thou that Prakṛiti and Purusha are both without beginning, and know thou also that modifications and attributes are all Prakṛiti-born.—(xiii. 19.)

8. Prakṛiti is called the cause of the generation of causes and effects; Purusha is called the cause of the enjoyment of pleasure and pain.—(xiii. 20.)

9. Purusha, seated in Prakṛiti, useth the attributes born of Prakṛiti; the attachment to the attributes is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs.—(xiii. 21.)

10. Spectator and Permitter, Supporter, Enjoyer, the great Īshvara, and also the supreme **Self**; thus is styled in this body the supreme Purusha.—(xiii. 22.)

11. He who thus knoweth the Purusha and the Prakṛiti with its attributes, in whatsoever condition he may be, he shall not be born again.—(xiii. 23.)

12. Whatsoever creature is born, immobile or mobile, know thou, O best of the Bhāratas, it is from the union between the Field and the Knower of the Field.—(xiii. 26.)

13. As the one sun illumineth the whole earth, so the Lord of the Field illumineth the whole Field, O Bhārata.—(xiii. 33.)

14. They who by the eye of wisdom perceive this difference between the Field and the Knower of the Field, and the liberation of beings from Prakṛiti, they go to the Supreme.—(xiii. 34.)

15. Thus the Field, wisdom and the object of wisdom, have been briefly told, My devotee, thus knowing, enters into My Being.—(xiii. 18.)

SECTION XXII.

JĪVA,

OR

THE INDIVIDUAL SOUL.

SHRĪ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. A portion of Mine own self, transformed in the world of life into an immortal Jīva, draweth round itself the senses, of which Manas is the sixth, placed in Prakṛiti.—(xv. 7.)

2. When the Lord acquireth a body and when He ābāṁ¹ doneth it, He seizeth these and goeth with them, as the wind (takes) fragrance from their retreats.—(xv. 8.)

3. Enshrined in the ear, the eye, the touch, the taste and the smell, and in Manas also, He enjoyeth the objects of the senses.—(xv. 9.)

4. Purusha, seated in Prakṛiti, useth the attributes born of Prakṛiti; the attachment to the attributes is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs.—(xiii. 21.)

5. This dweller in the body of every one is ever invulnerable, O Bhārata; therefore thou shouldst not grieve for any creature.—(ii. 30.)

6. Know **That** to be indestructible by whom all this is pervaded. Nor can any work the destruction of that imperishable One.—(ii. 17.)

7. He is not born, nor doth he die; nor having been, ceaseth he any more to be; unborn, perpetual, eternal and ancient, he is not slain when the body is slaughtered.—(ii. 20.)

Therefore, O Arjuna,

8. Nor at any time verily was I not, nor thou, nor these princes of men, nor verily shall we ever cease to be, hereafter.—(ii. 12.)

9. As the dweller in the body findeth in the body childhood, youth and old age, so passeth he on to another body; the steadfast one grieveth not thereat.—(ii. 13.)

10. As a man, casting off worn-out garments, taketh new ones, so the dweller in the body, casting off worn-out bodies, entereth into others that are new.—(ii. 22.)

11. These bodies of the embodied One, who is eternal, indestructible and boundless, are known as finite. Therefore fight, O Bhârata.—(ii. 18.)

12. He who regardeth this as a slayer, and he who thinketh he is slain, both of them are ignorant. He slayeth not, nor is he slain.—(ii. 19.)

13. Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him, nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away.—(ii. 23.)

14. Uncleavable he, incombustible he, and indeed neither to be wetted nor dried away; perpetual, all-pervasive, stable, immovable, ancient,—(ii. 24.)

15. Unmanifest, unthinkable, immutable, he is called; therefore knowing him as such, thou shouldst not grieve.—(ii. 25.)

16. Who knoweth him indestructible, perpetual, unborn, undiminishing, how can that man slay, O Pârtha, or cause to be slain.—(ii. 21.)

17. All actions are wrought by the energies of nature only. The self, deluded by egoism, thinketh, "I am the doer,"—(iii. 27.)

18. Mentally renouncing all actions, the sovereign dweller in the body resteth serenely in the nine-gated city, neither acting nor causing to act.—(v. 13.)

19. Or if thou thinkest of him as constantly being born and constantly dying, even then, O mighty-armed, thou shouldst not grieve.—(ii. 26.)

20. For certain is death for the born, and certain birth for the dead ; therefore over the inevitable thou shouldst not grieve.—(ii. 27.)

21. The unreal hath no being, the real never ceaseth to be ; the truth about both hath been perceived by the Seers of the Essence of things.—(ii. 16.)

22. As marvellous one regardeth him, as marvellous another speaketh thereof ; as marvellous another heareth thereof ; yet having heard, none indeed understandeth.—(ii. 29.)

23. The deluded do not perceive him when he departeth or stayeth, enjoyeth, swayed by the Guṇas ; the wisdom-eyed perceive.—(xv. 10.)

24. Yogīs also, struggling, perceive him, established in the **Self** ; but though struggling, the unintelligent perceive him not, their self untrained.—(xv. 11.)

25. Sāttva, Rājās, Tāmas, such are the Guṇas, Prakṛiti-born ; they bind fast in the body, O great-armed one, the indestructible dweller in the body.—(xiv. 5.)

26. When the dweller in the body hath crossed over these three Guṇas, whence all bodies have been produced, liberated from birth, death, old age and sorrow, he drinketh the nectar of immortality.—(xiv. 20.)

SECTION XXIII.

ÎSHVARA,

OR

THE SUPREME LORD.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Again, O mighty-armed, hear thou My supreme word, that desiring thy welfare, I will declare to thee who art beloved.—(x. 1.)

2. The multitude of the Gods, or the great Rishis, know not My forthcoming, for I am the beginning of all the Gods and the great Rishis.—(x. 2.)

3. By Me all this world is pervaded ; in My unmanifested aspect ; all beings have root in Me, I am not rooted in them.—(ix. 4.)

4. Nor have beings root in Me ; behold My sovereign Yogâ ! The support of beings yet not rooted in beings, My **Self** their efficient cause.—(ix. 5.)

5. As the mighty air everywhere moving is rooted in the Akâsha, so all beings rest rooted in Me—thus know thou.—(ix. 6.)

6. I will declare that which is to be known, that which being known immortality is enjoyed—the beginningless supreme Brâhmaṇ, called neither being nor non-being.—(xiii. 12.)

7. Everywhere **That** has hands and feet, everywhere eyes, heads, and mouths ; all-hearing, He dwelleth in the world, enveloping all.—(xiii. 13.)

8. Shining with all sense-faculties without any senses; unattached, supporting everything; and free from attributes, enjoying attributes.—(xiii. 14.)

9. Without and within all beings, immovable and also movable; by reason of His subtlety imperceptible; at hand and far away is **That**.—(xiii. 15.)

10. Nor divided among beings, and yet seated distributively; **That** is to be known as the supporter of beings; He devours and He generates.—(xiii. 16.)

11. **That**, the Light of all lights, is said to be beyond darkness; wisdom, the object of wisdom, the end of wisdom, seated in the hearts of all.—(xiii. 17.)

12. And I am seated in the hearts of all, and from Me memory and wisdom and their absence. And that which is to be known in all the Vedas am I; and I indeed the Veda-knower and the author of the Vedānta.—(xv. 15.)

13. Seated equally in all beings, the supreme Īshvara, indestructible within the destructible—he who thus seeth, he seeth.—(xiii. 27.)

14. Being beginningless and without attributes, the imperishable supreme **Self**, though seated in the body, O Kaunteya, worketh not nor is affected.—(xiii. 31.)

15. As the omnipresent Ākāsha is not affected, by reason of its subtlety, so seated everywhere in the body the **Self** is not affected.—(xiii. 32.)

16. Spectator and Permitter, Supporter, Enjoyer, the great Īshvara, and also the supreme **Self**; thus is styled in this body the Supreme Purusha.—(xiii. 22.)

ARJUNA said:

17. What is that Brāhman, what Adhyātma, what Karma, O Purushottama? And what is declared Adhibhūta, what is called Adhidaiva?—(viii. 1.)

18. Who is Adhiyagnya in this body, and how, O Madhusûdana ? And how at the time of forthcoming art Thou known by the Self-controlled ?—(viii. 2.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

19. The indestructible, the supreme, is Brâhman ; His essential nature is called Adhyâtma ; the primal sacrifice that causes the birth of beings is named Karma ;—(viii. 3.)

20. Adhibhûta is My perishable nature, and Adhidaiva the life-giving energy ; Adhiyagnya am I, here in the body, O best, best of living beings.—(viii. 4.)

21. There are two Purushas in this world, the destructible and the indestructible ; the destructible (is) all beings, the unchanging (is) called the indestructible.—(xv. 16.)

22. The highest Purusha is verily Another, declared as the supreme **Self**. He who pervading sustaineth the three worlds, the indestructible Îshvara.—(xv. 17.)

23. Since I excel the destructible, and am more excellent also than the indestructible, in the world and in the Veda I am proclaimed Purushottama.—(xv. 18.)

24. He who undeluded knoweth Me thus as Purushottama, he all-knowing, worshippeth Me with his whole being, O Bhârata.—(xv. 19.)

25. There is naught whatsoever higher than I, O Dhananjaya. All this is threaded on Me as jewels on a string.—(vii. 7.)

26. He who knoweth Me, unborn, beginningless, the great Lord of the world, he among mortals without delusion, is liberated from all sin.—(x. 3.)

27. I am the Generator of all ; all evolve from Me ; understanding thus, the wise adore Me in rapt devotion.—(x. 8.)

28. Mindful of Me, their life hidden in Me, illumining each other, ever conversing about Me, they are content and joyful.—(x. 9.)

29. To these, ever harmonious, worshipping in love, I give the Buddhi-Yoga by which they come unto Me.—(x. 10.)

30. Out of pure compassion for them, dwelling within their **Self**, I destroy the ignorance-born darkness by the shining lamp of wisdom.—(x. 11.)

31. Buddhi, wisdom, non-illusion, forgiveness, truth, self-restraint, calmness, pleasure, pain, existence, non-existence, fear and also courage,—(x. 4.)

32. Harmlessness, equanimity, content, austerity, almsgiving, fame and obloquy are the various characteristics of beings issuing from Me.—(x. 5.)

33. However men approach Me, even so do I accept them, for the path men take from every side is Mine, O Pârtha.—(iv. 11.)

34. I am indeed the Enjoyer of all sacrifices, and also the Lord, but they (*desiring fruit*) know Me not in essence, and hence they fall (*into this mortal world*).—(ix. 24.)

35. Having known Me, as the Lord of Sacrifice and of austerity, the mighty Ruler of all the worlds, and the Lover of all beings, he goeth to Peace.—(v. 29.)

SECTION XXIV.

A V A T A R A,

OR

I N C A R N A T I O N S.

 ARJUNA said :

1. Later was Thy birth, earlier the birth of Vivasvat ; how then am I to understand that Thou declarest it (*the Yoga*) in the beginning?—(iv. 4.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

2. Many births have been left behind by Me and by thee, O Arjuna. I know them all, but thou knowest not thine, Parantapa.—(iv. 5.)

3. Though unborn, the imperishable **Self**, and also the Lord of all beings, brooding over nature, which is Mine own, yet I am born through my own Mâyâ.—(iv. 6.)

4. Whenever there is decay of Dharma, O Bhârata, and there is exaltation of Adharma, then I Myself come forth;—(iv. 7.)

5. For the protection of the good, for the destruction of evil-doers, for the sake of firmly establishing Dharma, I am born from age to age.—(iv. 8.)

6. He who thus knoweth My divine birth and action in its essence, having abandoned the body, cometh not to birth again, but cometh unto Me, O Arjuna.—(iv. 9.)

7. The foolish disregard Me when clad in human semblance, ignorant of My supreme nature, the great Lord of beings;—(ix. 11.)

8. Empty of hope, empty of deeds, empty of wisdom, senseless, partaking of the deceitful Rākshasic and Âsuric Prakṛiti.—(ix. 12.)

9. Those without Buddhi think of Me, the unmanifest, as having manifestation, knowing not My supreme nature, imperishable, most excellent.—(vii. 24.)

10. Nor am I of all discovered, enveloped in My Yoga-Mâyâ. This deluded world knoweth Me not, the unborn, the imperishable.—(vii. 25.)

11. I know the beings that are past, that are present, that are to come, O Arjuna, but no one knoweth Me.—(vii. 26.)

SECTION XXV.

VIBHÛTI,

OR

THE DIVINE SOVEREIGNTY.

ARJUNA said :

1. "Thou art the supreme Brahmân, the supreme Abode, the supreme Purity; Purusha, Eternal, Divine, primeval God, Unborn, the Lord!"—(x. 12.)

2. All the Rishis have thus acclaimed Thee, as also the divine Rishi Nârada; so Asita, Devala and Vyâsa; and now Thou Thyself tellest it me.—(x. 13.)

3. All this I believe true that Thou sayest to me, O Keshava. Thy manifestation, O Blessed Lord, neither Gods nor Dânavas comprehend.—(x. 14.)

4. Thou indeed knowest Thyself by Thyself, O Purushottama! Source of beings, Lord of beings, God of Gods, Ruler of the world!—(x. 15.)

5. Deign to tell without reserve of Thy divine **Self**-sovereignty, by which sovereignty Thou stayest, pervading these worlds.—(x. 16.)

6. How may I know Thee, O Yogî, by constant meditation? In what, in what aspects art Thou to be thought of by me, O Blessed Lord?—(x. 17.)

7. In detail tell me again of Thy Yoga and sovereignty, O Janârdana; there is for me never satiety in hearing Thy life-giving words.—(x. 18.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

8. Blessed be thou! I will declare to thee My divine sovereignty by its chief characteristics, O best of the Kurus; there is no end to details of Me.—(x. 19.)

9. I, O Guḍākesha, am the **Self**, seated in the heart of all beings ; I am the beginning, the middle, and also the end of all beings.—(x. 20.)

10. Of the Âdityas I am Viṣṇu ; of radiances the glorious sun ; I am Marīchi of the Maruts, of the asterisms the moon am I.—(x. 21.)

11. Of the Vedas I am the Sâma Veda, I am Vâsava of the Gods ; and of the senses I am Manas, I am of living beings the intelligence.—(x. 22.)

12. And of Rudras Shankara am I, Vittiṣha of the Yakshas and Rākshasas ; and of the Vasus I am Pāvaka, Meru of high mountains am I.—(x. 23.)

13. And know Me, O Pârtha, of household priests the chief, Vṛihaspati ; of generals I am Skanda ; of lakes I am the ocean.—(x. 24.)

14. Of the great Ṛishis Bhṛigu ; of speech I am the one syllable (Om) ; of sacrifices I am the sacrifice of silent repetitions (Japa) ; of immovable things the Himâlaya.—(x. 25.)

15. Asvattha of all trees, and of divine Ṛishis Nârada ; of Gandharvas, Chitraratha ; of the perfected, the Muni Kapila.—(x. 26.)

16. Uchchaishravas of horses know Me, Amrita-born ; Airāvata of lordly elephants, and of men the monarch.—(x. 27.)

17. Of weapons I am the thunderbolt ; of cows I am Kâmaduk ; I am Kandarpa of the progenitors ; of serpents Vâsuki am I.—(x. 28.)

18. I am Ananta of Nâgas, Varuṇa of sea-dwellers I ; and of Pitṛis Aryaman, Yama of governors am I.—(x. 29.)

19. And I am Prahlâda of Daityas ; of measures, time am I ; and of wild beasts, I the imperial beast, and Vainateya of birds.—(x. 30.)

20. Of the purifiers I am the wind, Râma of warriors I ; and I am Makara of fishes ; of streams the Ganga am I.—(x. 31.)

21. Of creations the beginning and the ending, and also the middle am I, O Arjuna. Of sciences the science of Adhyâtma, the right argument of orators I.—(x. 32.)

22. Of letters the letter A I am, and the Dvandva of a compound ; I also inexhaustible time ; I the supporter whose face turns everywhere.—(x. 33.)

23. And all-devouring death am I, and the origin of all to come ; and of feminine qualities honour, prosperity, speech, memory, intelligence, constancy, forgiveness.—(x. 34.)

24. Of hymns also Vṛihatsâman ; Gayatri of metres am I ; of months I am Mârgashîrsha ; of seasons the flowery.—(x. 35.)

25. I am the gambling of the cheat, and the splendour of splendid things I ; I am victory, I am determination, and the truth of the truthful I.—(x. 36.)

26. Of the Vṛishnis Vâsudeva am I ; of the Paṇḍavas Dhananjaya ; of the Munis also I am Vyâsa ; of wisemen Ushana the Sage.—(x. 37.)

27. Of rulers I am the sceptre ; of those that seek victory I am statesmanship ; and of secrets I am also silence ; the knowledge of the knowers am I.—(x. 38.)

28. I the sapidity in waters, O son of Kuntî ; I the radiance in moon and sun ; Pranava in all the Vedas ; sound in ether, and virility in men ;—(vii. 8.)

29. The pure fragrance of earths and the brilliance in fire am I ; the life in all beings, and I am the austerity in ascetics.—(vii. 9.)

30. Know Me, O Pârtha ! as the eternal seed of all beings. I am the Buddhi of the Buddhi-endowed ; the splendour of splendid things am I.—(vii. 10.)

31. And I the strength of the strong, devoid of desire and passion. In beings I am desire not contrary to Dharma, O Lord of the Bhâratas.—(vii. 11.)

32. I the oblation ; I the sacrifice ; I the ancestral offering ; I the fire-giving herb ; the mantram I ; I also the butter ; I the fire ; the burnt-offering I.—(ix. 16.)

33. I the Father of this universe, the Mother, the Supporter, the Grandsire ; the Holy One to be known, the Omkâra, and also the Rig, Sâma and Yajur.—(ix. 17.)

34. The Path, Husband, Lord, Witness, Abode, Shelter, Lover, Origin, Dissolution, Foundation, Treasure-house, Seed imperishable.—(ix. 18.)

35. I give heat ; I hold back and send forth the rain ; immortality and also death, Sat and Asat am I, Arjuna.—(ix. 19.)

36. The splendour issuing from the sun that enlighteneth the whole world, that which is in the moon and in fire, that splendour know as from me.—(xv. 12.)

37. Permeating the soil I support beings by My vital energy, and having become the delicious Soma, I nourish all plants.—(xv. 13.)

38. I, having become Vaishvânara, take possession of the bodies of breathing things, and united with Prâṇa and Apâna, I digest the four kinds of food.—(xv. 14.)

39. I am seated in the hearts of all, and from Me memory and wisdom and their absence. And that which is to be known in all the Vedas am I ; and I indeed the Veda-knower and the author of the Vedânta.—(xv. 15.)

40. And whatsoever is the seed of all beings, that am I, O Arjuna ! nor is there aught, moving or unmoving, that may exist bereft of Me.—(x. 39.)

41. There is no end of My divine powers, O Parantapa ! What has been declared is illustrative of My infinite sovereignty.—(x. 40.)

42. Whatsoever is royal, good, beautiful, and mighty, understand thou that to go forth from My splendour.—(x. 41.)

43. But what is the knowledge of all these details to thee, O Arjuna ? Having pervaded this whole universe with a portion of Myself, I remain.—(x. 42.)

44. He who knows in essence that Sovereignty and Yoga of Mine, he is harmonized by unfaltering Yoga ; there is no doubt thereof.—(x. 7.)

SECTION XXVI.

VISHVA-RUPA SANDASHANAM,

OR

VISION OF THE UNIVERSAL FORM.

ARJUNA said :

1. This word of the Supreme Secret named Adhyâtma, Thou hast spoken out of compassion ; by this my delusion is taken away.—(xi. 1.)

2. The production and destruction of beings have been heard by me in detail from Thee, O Lotus-eyed, and also Thy imperishable Greatness.—(xi. 2.)

3. Even as Thou describest Thyself, O Supreme Īshvara, I desire to see Thy Form onmnipotent, O best of beings.—(xi. 3.)

4. If Thou thinkest that by me It can be seen, O Lord, Lord of Yoga, then show me Thine imperishable **Self**.—(xi. 4.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

5. Behold, O Pârtha, the form of Me, a hundredfold, a thousandfold, various in kind, divine, various in colour and hape.—(xi. 5.)

6. Behold the Âdityas, the Vasus, the Rudras, the two Ashvins and also the Maruts ; behold many marvels never seen ere this, O Bharata.—(xi. 6.)

7. Here, to-day, behold the whole universe, movable and immovable, standing in one, in My body, O Guḍâkesha, what aught else thou desirest to see.—(xi. 7.)

8. But verily thou art not able to behold Me with these thine eyes ; the divine eye I give unto thee ! Behold My sovereign Yoga !—(xi. 8.)

SANJAYA said :

9. Having thus spoken, O King, the great Lord of Yoga, Hari, showed to Pârtha his supreme form as Îshvara.—(xi. 9.)

10. With many mouths and eyes, with many visions of marvel, with many divine ornaments, with many up-raised divine weapons ;—(xi. 10.)

11. Wearing divine necklaces and vestures, anointed with divine unguents, the God all marvellous, boundless, with face turned everywhere.—(xi. 11.)

12. If the splendour of a thousand suns were to blaze out together in the sky, that might resemble the glory of that Mahâtma.—(xi. 12.)

13. There Pânḍava beheld the whole universe, divided into manifold parts, standing in one, in the body of the God of Gods.—(xi. 13.)

14. Then he, Dhananjaya, overwhelmed with astonishment, his hair upstanding with delight, bowed down his head to the God, and with joined palms spake.—(xi. 14)

ARJUNA said :

15. Within Thy form, O God, the Gods I see,
All grades of beings with distinctive marks ;
Brâhma, the Lord, upon His lotus-throne,
The Rîshi all and Serpent the Divine.—(xi. 15.)

16. With mouths, eyes, arms, breasts, multitudinous,
I see Thee everywhere, unbounded Form.
Beginning, middle, end, nor source of Thee,
Infinite Lord, infinite Form I find ;—(xi. 16.)

17. Shining a mass of splendour everywhere,
With discus, mace, tiara, I behold ;
Blazing as fire, as sun, dazzling the gaze

18. Lofty beyond all thought, unperishing,
 Thou treasure-house supreme ; all-immanent,
 Eternal Dharma's changeless Guardian Thou ;
 An immemorial Man I think of Thee.—(xi. 18.)
19. Nor source, nor midst nor end ! infinite force,
 Unnumbered arms, the sun and moon Thine eyes !
 I see Thy face, as sacrificial fire
 Blazing, its splendour burneth up the worlds.—
 (xi. 19.)
20. By Thee alone are filled the earth, the heavens,
 And all the regions that are stretched between ;
 The triple worlds sink down, O mighty One,
 Before Thine awful manifested Form.—(xi. 20.)
21. To Thee the troops of Suras enter in,
 Some with joined palms in awe invoking Thee ;
 Banded Mahârshis, Siddhas, " Svasti ! " cry,
 Chanting Thy praises with resounding songs.—
 (xi. 21.)
22. Rudras, Vasus, Sâdhyas and Adityas,
 Vishvas, the Ashvins, Maruts, Ushmapas,
 Gandharvas, Yakshas, Siddhas, Âsuras,
 In wondering multitudes beholding Thee.—(xi. 22.)
23. Thy mighty Form, with many mouths and eyes,
 Long-armed, with thighs and feet innumerate,
 Vast-bosomed, set with many fearful teeth,
 The worlds see terror-struck, as also I.—(xi. 23.)
24. Radiant Thou touchest heaven ; rainbow-hued,
 With opened mouths and shining vast-orbed eyes.
 My inmost self is quaking, having seen,
 My strength is withered, Vishṇu, and my peace.—
 (xi. 24.)

25. Like Time's destroying flames I see Thy teeth,
 Upstanding, spread within expanded jaws ;
 Naught know I anywhere, no shelter find,
 Mercy, O God ! refuge of all worlds !—(xi. 25.)
26. The sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra, and with them
 The multitude of all these kings of earth,
 Bhīshma, Droṇa, Sūta's royal son,
 And all the noblest warriors of our hosts.—(xi. 26.)
27. Into Thy gaping mouths they hurrying rush,
 Tremendous-toothed and terrible to see ;
 Some caught within the gaps between Thy teeth
 Are seen, their heads to powder crushed and ground.
 (xi. 27.)
28. As river-floods impetuously rush.
 Hurling their waters into ocean's lap,
 So fling themselves into Thy flaming mouths,
 In haste, these mighty men, these lords of earth.—
 (xi. 28.)
29. As moths with quickened speed will headlong fly
 Into a flaming light, to fall destroyed ;
 So also these, in haste precipitate,
 Enter within Thy mouths destroyed to fall.—(xi. 29.)
30. On every side, all-swallowing, fiery-tongued,
 Thou lickest up mankind, devouring all ;
 Thy glory filleth space ; the universe
 Is burning, Viṣṇu, with Thy blazing rays.—
 (xi. 30.)
31. Reveal Thy **Self** ; what awful Form art Thou ?
 I worship Thee ! Have mercy, God Supreme !
 Thine inner Being I am fain to know ;
 This Thy forthstreaming Life bewilders me.—
 (xi. 31.)

SHRĪ BHAGAVÂN said :

32. Time am I, laying desolate the world,
 Made manifest on earth to slay mankind !
 Not one of all these warriors ranged for strife
 Escapeth death ; thou shalt alone survive.—(xi. 32.)
33. Therefore stand up ! win for thyself renown,
 Conquer thy foes, enjoy the spacious realm.
 By Me they are already overcome,
 Be thou the outward cause, left-handed one.—
 (xi. 33.)
34. Droṇa and Bhīshma and Jayadratha,
 Karna and all the other warriors here
 Are slain by Me. Destroy then fearlessly,
 Fight ! thou shalt crush thy rivals in the field.—
 (xi. 34.)

SANJAYA said :

35. Having heard these words of Keshava, he who
 weareth a diadem, with joined palms, quaking and prostrating himself, spake again to Kṛishṇa, stammering with fear, casting down his face.—(xi. 35.)

ARJUNA said :

36. Hṛishīkesha ! in Thy magnificence
 Rightly the world rejoiceth, bound to Thee ;
 The Rākshasas to every quarter fly
 In fear ; the hosts of Siddhas prostrate fall.—(xi. 36.)
37. How should they otherwise, O loftiest **Self** ?
 First Cause ! Brahmā Himself less great than Thou.
 Infinite, God of Gods, home of all worlds,
 Unperishing, Sat, Asat, That Supreme !—(xi. 37.)
38. First of the Gods, most ancient Man Thou art,
 Supreme receptacle of all that lives,
 Knower and known, the dwelling-place on high,
 In Thy vast Form the universe is spread.—(xi. 38.)

39. Thou art Vâyu and Yama, Agni, Moon,
Varuṇa, Father, Grandsire of all :
Hail ! hail to Thee ! a thousand times all hail !
Hail unto Thee ! again, again all hail !—(xi. 39.)
40. Prostrate in front of Thee, prostrate behind,
Prostrate on every side to Thee, O All.
In power boundless, measureless in strength,
Thou holdest all : then Thou Thyself art All.—
(xi. 40.)
41. If, thinking Thee but friend, importunate,
O Kṛishṇa ! or O Yâdava ! O friend !
I cried, unknowing of Thy majesty,
And careless in the fondness of my love ;—(xi. 41.)
42. If jesting, I irreverence showed to Thee,
At play, reposing, sitting or at meals,
Alone, O sinless One, or with my friends,
Forgive my error, O Thou boundless One.—(xi. 42.)
43. Father of worlds, of all that moves and stands,
Worthier of reverence than the Guru's self,
There is none like to Thee. Who passeth Thee ?
Pre-eminent Thy power in all the worlds. —(xi. 43.)
44. Therefore I fall before Thee ; with my body
I worship as is fitting ; bless Thou me.
As father with the son, as friend with friend,
With the beloved as lover, bear with me.—(xi. 44.)
45. I have seen That which none hath seen before,
My heart is glad, yet faileth me for fear ;
Show me, O God, Thine other Form again,
Mercy, O God of Gods, home of all worlds.—(xi. 45.)
46. Diademed, mace and discus in Thy hand,
Again I fain would see Thee as before ;
Put on again Thy Four-armed Shape, O Lord,
O thousand-armed, of forms innumerate.—(xi. 46.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

47. Arjuna by My favour thou hast seen
This loftiest Form by Yoga's self revealed !
Radiant, all-penetrating, endless, first,
That none except thyself hath ever seen.—(xi. 47.)
48. Nor sacrifice, nor Vedas, alms nor works,
Nor sharp austerity, nor study deep,
Can win the vision of this Form for man.
Foremost of Kurus, thou alone hast seen.—(xi. 48.)
49. Be not bewildered, be thou not afraid,
Because thou hast beheld this awful Form ;
Cast fear away, and let thy heart rejoice ;
Behold again Mine own familiar shape.—(xi. 49.)

SANJAYA said :

50. Vâsudeva, having thus spoken to Arjuna, again
manifested His own Form, and consoled the terrified one,
the Mahâtma again assuming a gentle form.—(xi. 50.)

ARJUNA said :

51. Beholding again Thy gentle human Form, O Janâr-
dana, I am now collected, and am restored to my own
nature.—(xi. 51.)

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

52. This Form of Mine beholden by thee is very hard to
see. Verily the Gods ever long to behold this Form.—
(xi. 52.)

53. Nor can I be seen as thou hast seen Me by the
Vedas, nor by austerities, nor by alms, nor by offerings ;—
(xi. 53.)

54. But by devotion to Me alone I may thus be per-
ceived, Arjuna, and known and seen in essence, and
entered, O Parantapa.—(xi. 54.)

SECTION XXVII.

MOKSHA, OR SALVATION.

(a) Īshvara is the Supreme Goal for Man to obtain.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

1. There is naught whatsoever higher than I, O Dhananjaya. All this is threaded on Me as jewels on a string.—(vii. 7.)

2. And I am seated in the hearts of all, and from Me memory and wisdom and their absence. And that which is to be known in all the Vedas am I; and I indeed the Veda-knower and the author of the Vedanta.—(xv. 15.)

3. Among thousands of men scarce one striveth for perfection; of the successful strivers scarce one knoweth Me in essence.—(vii. 3.)

4. Fourfold in division are the righteous ones who worship Me, O Arjuna; the suffering, the seeker for knowledge, the self-interested (and) the wise, O Lord of the Bhâratas.—(vii. 16.)

5. Of these, the wise, constantly harmonized, worshipping the One, is the best; I am supremely dear to the wise, and he is dear to Me.—(vii. 17.)

6. Noble are all these, but I hold the wise as verily Myself; he, self-united, is fixed on Me, the highest Goal.—(vii. 18.)

7. At the close of many births the man full of wisdom cometh unto Me; "Vāsudeva is all," saith he, the Mahâtma very difficult to find.—(vii. 19.)

8. Having come to Me, these Mahâtmas come not again to birth, the place of pain, non-eternal; they have gone to the highest Bliss.—(viii. 15.)

9. They who worship the Indestructible, the Ineffable, the Unmanifested, Omnipresent and Unthinkable, the Unchanging, Immutable, Eternal;—(xii. 3.)

10. Renouncing and subduing the senses, regarding everything equally, in the welfare of all rejoicing, these also come unto Me.—(xii. 4.)

(b) The Supreme Abode—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

11. That which is declared indestructible by the Vedaknowers, that which the controlled and passion-free enter, that desiring which Brahmachârya is performed, that path I will declare to thee with brevity.—(viii. 11.)

12. That unmanifested, "the Indestructible," It is called; It is named the highest Goal, They who reach It return not. That is My Supreme Abode.—(viii. 21.)

13. For I am the abode of Brâhman, and of the indestructible nectar of immortality, of immemorial Dharma, and of unending Bliss.—(xiv. 27.)

14. Nor doth the sun lighten there, nor moon, nor fire; having gone whither they return not; that is My supreme dwelling place.—(xv. 6.)

(c) The Path of Salvation—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said:

15. Listen thou again to My supreme word, most secret of all; beloved art thou of Me, and steadfast of heart, therefore will I speak for thy benefit.—(xviii. 64.)

16. Merge thy Manas in Me, be My devotee, sacrifice Me, prostrate thyself before Me, thou shalt come even to Me. I pledge thee My troth; thou art dear to Me.—(xviii. 65.)

(d) **The Essence of the Gîtâ-Shâstra—**

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

17. *Abandoning all Dharmas, come unto Me alone for shelter, sorrow not, I will liberate thee from all sins.*—(xviii. 66.)

Its meaning by the Gîtâ—

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

18. *He who doeth actions for Me, whose supreme Good I am, My devotee, freed from attachment, without hatred of any being, he cometh unto Me, O Pâṇḍava.*—(xi. 55.)

CONCLUSION.

SHRÎ BHAGAVÂN said :

1. Has this been heard, O son of Pṛithâ, with one-pointed mind? Has thy delusion, caused by unwisdom, been destroyed, O Dhananjaya?—(xviii. 72.)

ARJUNA said :

2. Destroyed my delusion. I have gained knowledge through Thy grace, O Achyuta. I am firm, my doubts have fled away. I will do according to Thy word.—(xviii. 73.)

SANJAYA said :

3. I heard this marvellous dialogue of Vâsudeva and of the great soul Pârtha, causing my hair to stand on end ;—(xviii. 74.)

4. By the favour of Vyâsa I listened to this secret and supreme Yoga from the Lord of Yoga, Kṛishṇa Himself speaking before mine eyes.—(xviii. 75.)

5. O King, remembering, remembering this marvellous and holy dialogue between Keshava and Arjuna, I rejoice, again and again.—(xviii. 76.)

6. Remembering, remembering also that most marvellous Form of Hari, great is my wonder, O King. I rejoice, again and again.—(xviii. 77.)

7. Wherever is Kṛishṇa, Yoga's Lord, or wherever is Pârtha, the archer, assured are there prosperity, victory and happiness. So I think.—(xviii. 78.)

SHRÎ KṚISHṆA PARAMÂTMANE NAMAḤ.

OM TAT SAT.